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AUTHOR Bajao, Elpie; Thomas, Dicks
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ABSTRACT

The workbook is designed for teaching Melanesian Pidgin English (Tokpisin) sentence structure to Peace Corps volunteers. It addresses sentence structures that are common to most languages, and uses listening, speaking, translation, and other grammar drills and exercises to reinforce learning. The approach used assumes that a native speaker is available to assist the learner. Each lesson includes a pre-test, a new text, notes on sentence patterns and grammatical features, reading comprehension exercises, vocabulary exercises using a variety of techniques (direct translation, synonyms and antonyms, pointing, gestures, pictures, dictionary), listening comprehension practice, questions-and-answer exercises, summary recall, and a post-test. Lesson topics include: descriptive sentences; information questions; pronouns; commands/requests; use of intransitive verbs; use of transitive verbs; reflexive sentence structures; equative or classification sentences; possessive; locatives; negation; linking simple sentences; forming more complex sentences; combining sentences by embedding; and including quotations. A vocabulary list and answer key are appended. (MSE)

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ED 401 761

A Practical Approach to
Learning the Sentence Structures
of Melanesian Pidgin (or Tokpisin)

TOKPISIN GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Produced for Peace Corps/PNG
by
Elpie Bajao & Dicks Thomas
August, 1991

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INTRODUCTION

Operating Principles of this workbook:

1. There are sentence structures that are common in most languages; the control of these structures could help the language learner progress quickly in his/her effort to learn the language.

   This book attempts to help the learner gain control of these structures through listening, speaking, transla-tion and other structure or grammar drills and exer-cises.

   This book has used the classification of sentence structures from the book "*Language Acquisition Made Practical*" by Brewster & Brewster.

2. Tokpisin is a Melanesian Pidgin English. Many of the words are borrowed from English, but the manner of combining them into expressions--phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs--is uniquely melanesian or Papua New Guinean.

   The **GRAMMAR NOTES** and **OBSERVE THE PATTERNS** sections are provided to give the learner assistance in recognizing the basic sentence patterns and the significant grammatical features. They are not intended to give complete explanations or provide an intensive list of sentence patterns. They are placed only to help the learner develop the skill or ability to recognize new patterns on his/her own.

3. **Language is learned, not taught.** This book attempts to put into practice the principle that the language learner should direct and be responsible for his/her own language learning activity.

   All the exercises are designed for **the learner to ask, tell, instruct, or remind his/her instructor or language helper to:**

   a) keep track of errors made (PRE-TEST);
   b) check or correct his/her reading (NEW TEXT);
   c) correct his/her pronunciation and signal correct understanding or comprehension (READING COMPREHENSION), and (VOCABULARY LEARNING);
   d) describe something or produce sentences and paragraphs (LISTENING COMPREHENSION);
   e) engage in question and answer practice (QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE);
   f) correct mistakes and check pronunciation (SPEAKING PRACTICE);
   g) check his/her answer (POST TEST).

4. The sentence structures presented were spoken or provided by native speakers--other native speakers might or could express the same meanings in different sentence structures. They should be respected. This book does not attempt to prescribe a "correct" way of expressing ideas or forming sentences. It only tries to present some sentence patterns--probably limited, but hopefully representative of the more common ones.

Important: The native speaker/language helper speaks or should be speaking a natural language. The learner's aim is to learn to express ideas or messages the way the native speaker expresses them. Observe the Patterns

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK:

(**Assumption**: The learner has a language helper/instructor who is a native Tokpisin speaker and who can understand or speak English.)

PRE-TEST

The learner should start with this section. **Do not translate** the English sentences into Tokpisin sentences, but rather **give the Tokpisin equivalent** of the following English expressions. That means, understand the meaning or the message of the sentences and express them in Tokpisin. Check for the following:

vocabulary - do you know all the words?
sentence structure - can you express the sentences into Tokpisin fluently with very little hesitation and correctly?

You might then want to skip this lesson and do the next one if you get a perfect score on this test.

THE NEW TEXT

The heart or the meat of the lesson. The sentences presented or in the list share a similar pattern. They provide examples of the sentence structures or patterns to be learned in this chapter or lesson. Suggested steps for this section are the following:

1. **Reading for Pronunciation.** You read the sentence **twice** each time. Ask your instructor or language helper to check or correct your production or reading of the sentences.
   Mimic or repeat after your instructor.

2. **Check your vocabulary.** Only **you** are aware of your understanding or knowledge of the words, but if you are in doubt, check with your instructor by giving the English meaning/equivalent or by giving other words that are synonyms or antonyms or related in some way.

3. **Read and translate or transliterate.**

4. **Read the English translations and express these sentences back into Tokpisin (without looking at the Tokpisin sentences above, of course!).**

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

The basic patterns shared by most of the sentences in this lesson are presented. Suggested steps are:

1. **Read each sentence twice aloud.** Always practice your pronunciation; also to develop fluency in reading and speaking these sentences.

2. **Produce or form sentences containing the same pattern.** Use both old and new vocabulary. This is to check your mastery or control of the sentence pattern.

3. **Do some pattern drilling.**
   Substitution drill-
   Start with a sentence, ask your instructor to give you a word, use that word to replace another word in the proper slot, then say the sentence again.

   Forming sentences with given words-
   Ask your instructor/helper to give you two or more words--you use them to form sentences.

GRAMMAR NOTES

Just read them for understanding. Check your under-standing by forming sentences containing or trying the grammatical features presented or described.

READING COMPREHENSION

This section contains more examples--sentences and paragraphs that contain or use the sentence patterns presented by the lesson or chapter.
Suggested steps are similar to those in **THE NEW TEXT.**
Important: Look for new words or vocabulary. Check your understanding and use them in sentences--**always!**

VOCABULARY LEARNING

This section will try to give you new words/vocabulary **or** will present new skills or exercises to learn new words. **Some ways** to get new vocabulary:

a) **Direct translation**
word for word - you give the English word, your instructor gives the Tokpisin equivalent.
sentence for sentence - you give the English sentence, your instructor gives the Tokpisin equivalent.

b) **By synonyms and antonyms** - all in Tokpisin, ask or get synonyms or antonyms of given words.

c) **By appropriate questions** - Use your Tokpisin questions to ask for new words or descriptions of objects, places, people, events, etc.

d) **By pointing to ...** - to ask for names of objects or things, etc.

e) **By gestures or motions or movements** - ask your instructor to describe what you are doing.

f) **By using pictures**...ask your instructor to describe the picture or any part of the picture.

g) **Using dictionary (of course!)** - but this should be the last. It's more fun and more effective to get your new words and vocabulary from **live sources**.

AND IMPORTANT, MOST OF ALL, USE THESE NEW WORDS IN SENTENCES, OR ASK YOUR INSTRUCTOR TO ALWAYS USE THEM IN PROPER SENTENCES (NATURAL AND REAL).

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

In this exercise, you will ask your instructor or language helper to use vocabulary and sentence patterns in this lesson in sentences, paragraphs or stories. And for you to listen and indicate your understanding, by:

a) repeating after the instructor, or
b) nodding your head, or smiling!, or
c) responding appropriately, or asking questions timely.

Or, ask you instructor or language helper to engage another speaker in a conversation--but as much as possible to use the sentence patterns that you have already learned or want to practice.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE

This is of course one of the reasons you are learning the language. To be able to ask questions and/or answer them. Engage your instructor in a question and answer practice--using all your vocabulary words and sentence patterns learned.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

If you are a serious language learner and are not yet tired of all the talking, you should prove to yourself that you really have learned after all the preceding activities--**by reciting everything that you can remember: words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs--just keep on talking.**
Or, you might want to ask your instructor to test you by asking all sorts of questions--in Tokpisin of course!

POST TEST

Have you really learned anything? Go back to the sentences in the **PRE-TEST** section--see if you can express those sentences in their equivalent Tokpisin.
The equivalent Tokpisin to these English sentences are given at the end of this book, on the Answer Key Section.

1. Descriptive Sentences

Objective: To be able to use the different types of sentences that relate to the description of objects, places, people or events.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. What can you say about the church?
2. The coconut (tree) is tall.
3. Peter is tall.
4. Mary is short.
5. Americans are taller than Papua New Guineans.
6. Is the banana tall?
7. Is Tai short?
8. No. She is not short.
9. No. The banana is not tall.
10. Is Tai taller than Tamati.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Bai yu tok wanem long Sios?/*
   Yu bai tok wanem long Sios?
2. *Sios i bikpela.*
3. *Kokonas i longpela.*
4. *Pita i longpela.*
5. *Meri i sotpela*
6. *Ol Amerika i longpela long ol pipel long PNG.*
7. *Banana i longpela?*
8. *Meri i longpela?*
9. *Nogat. Em i no longpela.*
10. *Nogat. Banana i no longpela.*

11. *Pita i longpela long Meri?*
12. *Pita i no longpela long Meri.*
13. *Bai yu tok wanem long Sios?*
14. *Sios i bikpela mo long haus.*
15. *Pita i longpela mo long Meri.*

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. What can you say about the Church?
2. The church is big.
3. The coconut (tree) is tall.
4. Peter is tall.
5. Mary is short.
6. Americans are taller than the PNG people.
7. The banana is tall.
8. Is Mary tall?
9. No. She is not tall.
10. No. The banana is not tall.
11. Peter is taller than Mary.
12. Peter is not taller than Mary.
13. What can you say about the Church?
14. The church is bigger than the house.
15. Peter is taller than Mary.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + **i** + Descriptive word

Pita	*i*	*longpela.*
Meri	*i*	*sot.*
Meri	*i*	*sotpela.*
Sios	*i*	*bikpela.*

2. Subject + **i** + Descriptive word ? (yes/no question)

Pita	*i*	*longpela?*
Meri	*i*	*sotpela?*
Meri	*i*	*sot?*
Sios	*i*	*bikpela?*

3. Subject + **i** + **no** + Description.

Tamati i no longpela.

Noel i no bikpela.
Tai i no sotpela.
Haus i no bikpela.

4. Subject + **i** + Description + **long** + noun.

Ol Amerika i longpela long Ol Pilipin.
Pita i longpela long Meri.
Sios i bikpela long haus.
Meri i sot long Pita.

5. Subject + **i** + Description + **mo** + **long** + noun.

Ol Amerika i longpela mo long Ol Pilipin.
Pita i longpela mo long Meri.
Sios i bikpela mo long haus.
Meri i sot mo long Pita.

6. Subject + **i** + **no** + Description + **long** + noun.

Haus i no bikpela long Sios.
Noel i no longpela long Philip.
Ore i no sotpela long Susan.
Pilipin i no bikpela long Papua Niu Gini.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. The **i** is a predicate marker. It separates the subject from the predicate. It performs the same function as the *is, was, are, were, am, or a verb* --which makes up or starts the predicate in the sentence.

Pita i sotpela. Peter is short.
Ol Amerika i longpela. Americans are tall.

2. **Yes/No** questions (or questions answerable by yes/no) in Tokpisin are produced or formed in the same way as English--a **rising tone or intonation** at the end of the sentence.

Pita i longpela.
Pita i longpela?
Sios i bikpela.
Sios i bikpela?

3. Negation or *no/not* is done by the use of **no** before the word or idea negated.

Tamati i longpela?
Tamati i no longpela.
Haus i bikpela?
Haus i no bikpela.

4. Comparison (more, better, or lesser) is made by the use of **long** or **mo long**.

Pita i longpela long Meri.
Pita i longpela mo long Meri.
Sios i bikpela long haus.
Sios i bikpela mo long haus.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. *Bai yu tok wanem long Sios?*
   Sios i bikpela.
   Sios i bikpela long haus.
2. *Bai yu tok wanem long Papua Niu Gini.*
   Papua Niu Gini i naispela.
   Papua Niu Gini i bikpela long Pilipin.
3. *Alwin i longpela.*
   Alwin i longpela mo long Kletus.
4. *Tamati i longpela?*
   Nogat. Em i no longpela.
   Em i sotpela mo long Tai.
5. *Ananas i bikpela long popo?*
   Nogat. Ananas i no bikpela long popo.
   Nogat. Em i no bikpela long popo.
   Em i liklikpela long popo.
6. *Diks i longpela long Kletus?*
   Yesa. Diks i longpela long Kletus.
   Yesa. Em i longpela long Kletus.
   Yesa. Em i longpela mo long Kletus.
7. *Kletus i bikpela long Alwin?*
   Nogat. Kletus i no bikpela long Alwin.
   Nogat. Em i no bikpela long Alwin.
   Nogat.Em i no bikpela mo long Alwin.
   Em i liklikpela long Alwin.
   Em i liklikpela mo long Alwin.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Get the Tokpisin equivalent of the adjectives or descriptive words that you want to use in sentences. Get the **synonyms** and **antonyms**.
Ask your Tokpisin instructor to correct your pronunciation, the sentence structure and the appropriate context.

Examples:

longpela	*sotpela*	tall	short
bikpela	*liklik*	big	small
patpela	*bun nating*	fat	thin
longwe	*klostu*	far	near
daun	*i no daun*	deep	shallow
wait	*i no wait*	wide	narrow
naispela	*i no naispela*	beautiful	ugly

Write new words, phrases, or sentences below:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Point to an object and ask your Tokpisin Instructor to describe it using the different patterns above.
Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating after your instructor.

Example:

You Point to a mango tree.
Instructor describes the mango tree in these sentences.

Mango i longpela. Em i no sotpela. Bokis bilong mango i bikpela. Tasol ol han diwai bilong mango i no bikpela. Em lilikpela tasol. Bokis i bikpela mo long han diwai.

Note that your objective at this point is control and use of the structures or patterns of descriptive sentences. Don't worry if you keep forgetting the vocabulary.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

Example:

Bai yu tok wanem long mango?
Mango i longpela.
Mango i sotpela?
Nogat. Mango i no sotpela. Em i longpela.
Bai yu tok wanem long Lis?
Lis i longpela. Em i longpela mo long Tai.
Bai yu tok wanem long pipel long PNG?
Pipel long PNG i naispela. Ol i sotpela mo long pipel long Amerika.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned. Describe objects, places, people and events or engage your instructor in a conversation.
Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

2. INFORMATION QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE: To be able to ask the different questions asking for information.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. What is your name?
2. My name is Noel.
3. What time is it now?
4. It's four o'clock.
5. What is this?
6. This is a papaya/pawpaw.
7. Who is the Assistant Secretary of Health?
8. Cletus Sapien is the Assistant Secretary of Health.
9. How did you come here?
10. Why did you come here?
11. How much is the pawpaw/papaya?
12. Where do you live?
13. I live in Port Moresby.
14. Where are you from?
15. I am from Rabaul.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin Instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Wanem nem bilong yu?*
   Nem bilong mi Diks.
2. *Wanem nem bilong em?*
   Nem bilong em Elpie.
3. *Wanem nem bilong ol?*
   Nem bilong ol Pita, Meri, etc.
4. *Wanem nem bilong papa bilong yu?*

Nem bilong em Sevua.

5. *Wanem taim nau?*
   Taim nau i sekis kilok.
6. *Wanem?*
7. *Wanem hia?*
   Popo.
   Em popo.
   Em i popo.
8. *Wanem dispela samting?*
   Em Wanem?
   Popo.
   Em i popo.
   Dispela samting nem bilong em popo.
   Dispela samting ol i kolim popo.
9. *Husat?*
   Kletus.
   Em Kletus.
   Em i Kletus.
   Nem bilong em Kletus.
10. *Yu kam olsem wanem?*
    Mi kam long balus.
    Mi wokabout. (
11. *Yu mekim olsem wanem?*
    Mi mekim olsem.
12. *Yu wokim olsem wanem?*
    Mi wokim olsem.
13. *Bilong wanem yu kam hia?*
    Yu kam hia bilong wanem?
    Mi kam long volontia.
14. *Husat i sik?*
    Pita i sik.
15. *Wanem i gutpela?*
    Dispela i gut.
    Dispela i gutpela.
16. *Wits wan i gutpela? ("newly introduced term")*
17. *Wanem i gutpela long ol?*
    Dispela.
    Dispela hia.
    Dispela tupela i gutpela.
    Tupela hia.
18. *Hamas long kokonas?*
    Ten toea.
    Em i kostim ten toea.
19. *Hamas manmeri long hia?*
    Tenpela.
    Tenpela manmeri.

Tenpela manmeri olgeta.

20. *Yu stap we?*
    Mi stap long Boroko.
21. *Papa bilong yu we?*
    We papa bilong yu?
    Boroko.
    Long Boroko.
    Stap long Boroko.
    Papa bilong mi long Boroko.
    Papa bilong mi stap long Boroko.
22. *Bilong husat kar?*
    Peace Corps
    Bilong Peace Corps.
    Kar bilong Peace Corps.
    Kar bilong Pita.
    Kar bilong em.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. What is your name?
   My name is Dicks.
2. What is his name?
   His name is Elpie.
3. What are their names?
   Their names are Peter, Mary, etc.
4. What is your father's name?
   His name is Sevua.
5. What's the time now?
   The time now is six o'clock.
6. What?
7. What's this (here)?
   Papaya.
   It's papaya.
8. What's this? (What's this something?)
   Papaya.
   This is a papaya.
   The name of this is papaya.
   They call this papaya.
9. Who? (Who is that?)
   Cletus.
   He is Cletus.
   His name is Cletus.
10. How did you come?
    I came by airplane.
    I walked.

11. How did you do/make it?
    This is how I did it.
12. How did you make/work it?
    This is how I made/worked it.
13. Why did you come here?
    I came as a volunteer.
14. Who is sick?
    Peter is sick.
15. What is good?
    This is good.
16. Which one is good?
17. What is good of all?
    This.
    This here.
    These two are good.
    These (here) two.
18. How much for the coconut?
    Ten toea.
    It costs ten toea.
19. How many people are in here?
    Ten.
    Ten people.
    Ten people altogether.
20. Where do you live?
    I live in Boroko.
21. Where does your father live?
    Boroko.
    In Boroko.
    Lives in Boroko.
    My father is in Boroko.
    My father lives in Boroko.
22. Whose is the car? (To whom does the car belong?)
    Peace Corps
    Peace Corps'.
    The car belongs to Peace Corps.
    The car is Peter's.
    The car is his.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1a. **Wanem** (Question word) + words/phrase

Wanem	**nem bilong yu?**
Wanem	**taim nau?**
Wanem	**hia?**
Wanem	**dispela samting?**

	Husat?
Bilong husat	**kar?**
Hamas	**long kokonas?**
Hamas	**manmeri long hia?**

1b. Response to 1a.

Nem bilong mi	**Diks.**
Taim nau	**i sekis kilok.**
Em	**popo.**
Em	**i popo.**
Dispela samting	**nem bilong em popo.**
Em	**Kletus.**
Em	**i Kletus.**
Kar	**bilong Peace Corps.**
Ten toea.	
Em	**i kostim ten toea.**
Tenpela manmeri.	

2a. Words/Phrase + Question Word.

Yu kam	**olsem wanem?**
Yu mekim	**olsem wanem?**

2b. Response to 2a.

Mi kam	**long balus.**
Mi	**wokabaut.**
Mi mekim	**olsem.**

3a. Question Words at Beginning or End of Sentence.

Bilong wanem	**yu kam hia?**
Yu kam hia	**bilong wanem?**
We	**papa bilong yu?**
Papa bilong yu	**we?**
Bilong husat	**kar?**
Kar	**bilong husat?**

3b. Response to 3a.

Mi kam	**long voluntia.**
Papa bilong mi	**long Boroko.**
....	**Stap long Boroko.**
....	**Bilong Peace Corps.**

Bilong Peace Corps.

4a. Question Word + i + words/phrase.

Husat	**i**	**sik?**
Husat	**i**	**Assistant Secretary?**
Wanem	**i**	**gutpela?**
Wits wan	**i**	**gutpela?**

4b. Response to 4a.

Pita	**i**	**sik.**
Noel	**i**	**Assistant Secretary.**
Dispela	**i**	**gutpela.**

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. The term Question Word refer to the words that are used to ask for information. They are:

wanem	what
husat	who (who is that)
wanem taim	what time, when
olsem wanem	how (in what manner)
bilong wanem	why
hamas	how much, how many
bilong husat	whose (belong whom)
we	where
stap we	where from, where..live/reside
wits wan	which, which (new...)

2. The **i** is used after question words, **wanem**, **husat**, **wits wan** as a predicate marker to separate the predicate from the subject. The **i** may also be omitted.

Example:

Wanem i gutpela?	What is good?
Husat i sik?	Who is sick?
Wits wan i gutpela?	Which one is good?
Wanem hia?	What is this?
Wanem nem bilong yu?	What is your name?

3. See the patterns (Observe the Patterns) above for more examples of the uses of the question words.

VOCABULARY LEARNING

One good way of learning vocabulary is to ask questions that will elicit the words or vocabulary from a native speaker or from your language helper.

Use the following questions to get new vocabulary:

Wanem hia?
What is this?
Wanem long hap?
What is that? (What is over there?)
Husat?
Who is that?
.....i wanem samting long tokpisin?
What is ..... in tokpisin?
Em wokim wanem?
What is he/she doing?
Yu wokim wanem?
What are you doing?
Yu tok wanem long tokpisin .....?
Yu tok olsem wanem long tokpisin.....?
How do you say in Tokpisin.....?

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

3. PRONOUNS

OBJECTIVE: To be able to use the different personal pronouns in sentences.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Where are you going?
2. I am going to Gumine.
3. Where will I sit down?
4. You will sit down here.
5. Where did she go yesterday?
6. She went to the market yesterday.
7. Where are you (all) going?
8. We (excl.) are going to the garden.
9. Where do we stay in Goroka?
10. We (incl.) will stay at the Lutheran Guest house.
11. They are not coming here.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin Instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

Personal Pronouns

1. *Yu go we?*
   Mi go long Amerika. (I)
   Yu go long Goroka. (You sing.)
   Em i go long Rabaul. (he,she)
   Mipela go long Mussau. (excl.)
   Yumi go long Lae. (incl.)
   Yupela go long Solomons. (you pl.)
   Ol go long Port Moresby. (they)
   Mitupela go long Goroka. (We two)

Yutripela .... (You..three)
Yumitripela...(we (incl.)..three)

2. *Pikinini laikim mi.*
   Pikinini laikim yu.
   .....em.
   .....mipela.
   .....samting olsem.
3. *Papa bilong mi bin givim mi mani.*
   Papa bilong mi bin givim mani long mi.
   Papa bilong mi bin givim Peter mani.
   Papa bilong mi bin givim mani long Peter.
4. *Kar bilong husat?*
   Kar bilong mi.
   Kar bilong yu
   Kar bilong em
   Kar bilong yumi.

Demonstratives

1. *Mi laikim dispela.*
   Mi laikim dispela. (or)
   Mi laikim dispela long hap.
2. *Mi laikim popo hia.*

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Where are you going?
   I am going to America.
   You are going to Goroka.
   He/she is going to Rabaul.
   We (excluding you) are going to Mussau.
   We (you and I) are going to Lae.
   You (pl.) are going to Solomons.
   They are going to Port Moresby.
   We two are going to Goroka.
   You three...
   We (incl.), three...
2. The baby likes me.
   The baby likes you.
   ... him/her.
   ... us.
3. My father gave me money.
   My father gave money to me.
   My father gave Peter money.
   My father gave money to Peter.

4. Whose is the car?
   The car is mine.
   The car is yours.
   The car is his/hers.
   The car is ours.

Demonstratives.

1. I like this.
   I like that.
2. I like this papaya (here).

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. The tokpisin pronouns remain the same whether they are in the subject position or object position. The changes only reflect the person (1st, 2nd, 3rd, dual, etc.)

Mi go long Goroka.	I am going to Goroka.
Yu.....	You are .....
Em.....	He,she,it is....
Yumi.....	We (you and I) are ....
Mipela....	We (excluding 'you')...
Yupela...	You (pl.) are...
Ol.....	They are...

Pikinini laikim mi.	The baby likes me.
..... **yu.**	.....you.
..... **em.**	.....him, her, it.
..... **yumi.**	.....us.
..... **mipela.**	.....us.
..... **yupela.**	.....you (pl.)
..... **ol.**	.....them.

Kar bilong mi.	The car is mine.
..... **yu.**	..... yours.
..... **em.**	..... his/hers/it.
..... **yumi.**	..... ours.
..... **mipela.**	..... ours.
..... **yupela.**	..... yours.
..... **ol.**	..... theirs.

2. Tokpisin uses **dispela** to refer to 'this' and 'that'. The expression **long hap** is used to emphasize 'over there'.

Examples:

Mi laikim dispela. I like this.
Mi laikim dispela. I like that. (pointing)
Mi laikim dispela long hap. I like that, over there.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Yu go we?**
   Mi bin go long taun.
   Mi stap long rum.
   Mi slip long rum.
   Mi slip long bet.

2. **Mama i laikim pikinini.**
   Yumi laikim kaikai.
   Tupela marit laikim pikinini.
   Em no laikim pikinini.
   Olgeta i no laikim bos.
   Mipela laikim yu na man bilong yu.

3. **Papa bin givim kaikai long pikinini.**
   Mama bin givim kaikai long Jim.
   Mi bin kaikai long haus bilong .
   Tupela bin baim banana.
   Em givim banana long papa bilong mi.
   Mama bilong en i givim kaikai long papa.

4. **Kar bilong husat?**
   Kar bilong papa bilong mi.
   Kar bilong tupela marit.
   Kar bilong mi na meri bilong mi.
   Kar bilong pikinini bilong mi.

5. **Mi laikim dispela popo.**
   Jim na Tim baim dispela kar.
   Dispela meri hia, em i kam long Gumine.
   Em laikim banana long hap.
   Olgeta laikim dispela popela kar.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY PRONOMINALS

Get the Tokpisin equivalent of the pronouns or demonstrative words that you want to use in sentences. Get words that express number concept in Tokpisin. Ask your Tokpisin instructor or informant to

correct your pronouncation, sentence structure and context appropriateness.

Examples:

eitpela	eight of ...
em	third person singular.
nainpela	nine of ...
ol	all
olgeta	every
popela	four of ...
sampela	some
sevenpela	seven of ...
sikspela	six of ...
tripela	three of ...
tupela	two of ...
tupela marit	a married couple.
wanpela	one of ...
wanwan	each
tutu	two of each
tritri	three of each
hip	heap
han bilong ...	bunch of ...
lain ...	row of ...
wanpela lain ...	a row of ...
mekpas	bundle of ...
tupela mekpas	two bundles of ...

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE.

(toksave)

You point to an object near or around you. Your instructor talks about that object using Tokpisin number words. Listen to the instructor or informant and visualize the object.

Examples:

You point to a chair.
The **instructor/informant** says:

> **Dispela sea i gutpela. Mi bin baim wanpela sea. Kala bilong en, em i braun. Planti sea i stap long stua. Papa bilong mi i bin baim tupela sea. Wanpela i ret na narapela i blu.**

VOCABULARY LEARNING

Write new word, phrases, or sentences here:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.
Note: Focus of the exercise is in the use of the different pronouns.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

4. COMMANDS/REQUESTS

OBJECTIVE: To be able to use the different sentence structures used in giving commands and/or making requests.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Come here.
2. Close the door.
3. Open the window.
4. Hurry up. I am hungry.
5. Close the door, please.
6. Rain is coming. Plant it now.
7. Please wash this shirt. It's dirty.
8. Would you like to come with me?
9. Please buy some bananas in the market.
10. Say it again.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin Instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Kam long hia.*
   Kam hia.
   Kam.
2. *Go.*
   Go long hap.
   Go long Goroka.
3. *Baim bia.*
   Baim bia long hap.
   Baim bia long klab.

Request

1. *Yu laik kam?*
   Yu laik kam hia?
   Yu laik kam long Port Moresby?
2. *Yu laik go?*
   Yu laik go long market?
3. *Inap yu kam?* *Inap yu kam hia?*
4. *Inap yu baim bia bilong mi?*
   Inap yu baim mi bia?
5. *Baim bia bilong mi plis.*

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Come (in) here.
   Come here.
   Come.
2. Go.
   Go over there.
   Go to Goroka.
3. Buy beer.
   Buy beer over there.
   Buy beer at the club.

Request

1. Would you like to come?
   Would you like to come here?
   Would you like to come to Port Moresby?
2. Would you like to go?
   Would you like to go to the market?
3. Can you come?
   Can you come here?
4. Can you buy beer for me?
   Can you buy me beer?
5. Buy beer for me please. (not common/English influence.)

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Command (Verb) + Words/Phrase.

Kam	**long hia.**
Go	**long hap.**
Go	**long Goroka.**
Baim	**bia long klab.**

2. **Yu laik** + Verb + Words/Phrase.

Yu laik **kam long Port Moresby?**
Yu laik **go long market?**
Yu laik **baim bia long klab.**

3. **Inap yu** + Verb + Words/Phrase.

Inap yu **baim mi popo?**
Inap yu **baim kaukau long market?**
Inap yu **pasim dur?**
Inap yu **kam hia?**

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Husat kam long hia?**
Pikinini bilong Kelabom.
Pikinini bilong mitupela.
Ol memba bilong klab.

2. **Go long Goroka na Bumine.**
Tupela polis i go long Kundiawa.
Wanpela tisa na wanpela polis i dai.
Paipela boi bin go long hausik.
Olgeta pikinini mas go long skul.

3. **Yu laik kam?**
Yutupela laik baim painap?
Yumitripela laik baim wanem?
Wanpela tisa i laik baim tiket?

4. **Inap yu baim wanpela paket rais?**
Yutupela inap baim wanpela tin susu?
Yu inap go long hap?
Inap yu na mi go long kar?
Em inap baim bia bilong papa bilong en?
Yumi olgeta inap givim moni long Sios?

5. **Yu mas baim teksi long plesbalus.**
Yumi mas baim tupela siot na tupela trausis.
Em inap baim tupela o tripela kar nau.
Man bilong Lis i nap baim tiket bilong en.
Husat baim tetinpela kar na wanpela bas?

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

baim	to buy
baim bia	buy beer
baim wanem	buy what
bia	beer
bilong	for, belong, of etc.
bin	past tense marker (been)
dai	die
eapot	airport
hausik	hospital, clinic, dispensary
inap	able to, can, could
inap	able to, request marker
klab	club
laik	wish, desire, like
laik kam	would like to come
long hap	over there
long klab	at the club
mas	must, should, ought to
mas baim	must/should buy
memba	member
olgeta	everyone, everybody, inclusive
painap	pineapple
pikinini	child, offspring
ples bilong	place of origin
plesbalus	airport, airstrip
plis	please
polis	police
skul	school, training, to learn
teksi	taxi
tiket	ticket
tisa	teacher
yumi	we, all of us (you and me)
yu na mi	you and I

Write new phrases or sentences here:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Ask you Tokpisin Instructor to give you commands or make requests. Perform the action if you understand his/her commands or requests.
or
Repeat the sentences to show your comprehension.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

5. With Intransitive Verbs or Someone (or something) does an activity.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures describing someone or something doing an activity

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. What did he do last night?
2. He went to the market last night.
3. Barry went to Marco Polo last night.
4. What is Lilo doing now?
5. She is laughing.
6 She is working in the garden.
7. Where do the people go everyday?
8. They go to their farm everyday.
9. They go to school.
10. They walk to their farm everyday.
11. Where will you go tomorrow?
12. I will go to the health station.
13. I will work in the farm.
14. The boy will go to school.
15. We will go to Port Moresby.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Yu bin wokim wanem asde?*
   Mi bin go long maket asde.
   Mi bin wokabaut i go long nambis.
   Mi bin kirap let long bet.
   Mi bin slip let..
   Mi bin ran i go long bas stop.

Mi bin go long nambis.
Mi bin sindaun.
Mi bin sanap.

2. *Bebi i wokim wanem nau?*
Em i wok long krai.
Em krai i stap
Em i wok long lap.
Em i stap lap.
Em i wok long sindaun long ploa
Em i stap sindaun long ploa
Em i wok long sanap long bet.
Em i stap sanap long bet.
Em i wok long pilai wantaim toi bilong en.
Em i stap pilai wantaim toi bilong en.
Em i wok long krol.
Em i stap krol.
Em i wok long wokabaut pinis.
Em i stap wokabaut pinis.
Em i wok long slip yet long bet.
Em i stap slip yet long bet.

3. *Yu save wokim wanem olgeta de?*
Yu save mekim wanem olgeta de?
Mi save go long opis olgeta de.
Mi save kirap long siks kilok olgeta moning.
Mi save waswas olgeta moning.
Mi save ran i go long nambis olgeta moning.
Mi save wokabaut i go long maket olgeta apinun.
Em save pilai wantaim toi bilong en olgeta de.
Em save sindaun long sea olgeta de.

4. *Bai yu wokim wanem tumora?*
Bai yu mekim wanem tumora?
Bai mi go long plesbalus.
Bai mi wokabaut i go long maket.
Bai mi wok long opis.=
Ba1=i mi ran i go long nambis.
Bai mi go suvim.
Bai mi slip kwik.
Bai mi kirap long bet long seven kilok.
Em bai kamap hia long Austrelia long eit kilok.
Em bai lusim hia long go long Goroka tumora.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. What did you do yesterday?
   I went to the market yesterday.
   I walked to the beach.
   I woke up late.
   I slept late.
   I ran to the bus terminal.
   I went to the beach.
   I sat down.
   I stood up.

2. What is the baby doing now?
   He is crying.
   She is laughing.
   He is sitting on the floor.
   He is standing on the bed.
   He is playing with his toys.
   He is crawling.
   He is walking already.
   He is still sleeping on the bed.

3. What do you do everyday?
   I go to the office everyday.
   I wake up at six in the morning.
   I take a bath everyday.
   I run to the park every morning.
   I walk to the market every afternoon.
   He plays with his toys every day.
   He sits on his chair every day.

4. What will you do tomorrow?
   I will go to the airport.
   I will walk to the market.
   I will work in the office.
   I will run to the park.
   I will go swimming.
   I will sleep early.
   I will wake up at 7 o'clock.
   He will arrive at 8 o'clock from Australia.
   She will leave for Goroka tomorrow.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + **bin** + verb + words/phrase

   Mi bin go long maket asde.
   Em bin slip let.
   Mi bin kirap let long bet.
   Mi bin sindaun.

2. Subject + **i wok long** + verb + words/phrase.

   Em i wok long krai.
   Em i wok long sindaun long ploa.
   Em i wok long sanap long bet.
   Em i wok long wokabaut pinis.

3. Subject + **i stap** + verb + words/phrase.

   Em i stap krai.
   Em i stap sindaun long ploa.
   Em i stap sanap long bet.
   Em i stap wokabaut pinis.

4. Subject + **save** + verb + words/phrase.

   Yu save mekim wanem olgeta de?
   Mi save go long opis olgeta de.
   Mi save waswas olgeta moning.
   Mi save pilai wantaim toi bilong en olgeta de.

5. **Bai** + Subject/Pronoun + verb + words/phrase.

   Bai yu wokim wanem tumora?
   Bai mi go long plesbalus.
   Bai mi wokabaut i go long maket.
   Bai em wok long opis.

6. Subject + **bai** + verb + words/phrase.

   Em bai kamap hia long Austrelia long eit kilok.
   Kletus bai go long plesbalus.
   Em bai kirap long bet long seven kilok.
   Noel bai wokabaut i go long maket.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. The intransitive verbs in Tokpisin, as in English, refer to those verbs that do not require an object or recipient of the action to complete a sentence. Tokpisin shows a distinction between intransitive and transitive verbs. Intransitive verbs do not end with the suffix **-im**.
   (Note: See Lesson 6 for Transitive Verbs.)

2. The verbs in Tokpisin do not change in form to reflect the changes in tense. Tokpisin uses tense markers.
   The tense markers are:

   bin (English = been) = past tense marker or for completed action.
   wok long or **stap** = progressive action marker.
   save = habitual action marker.
   bai = future tense marker.
   (verb alone) = to indicate present tense.

   (Note: There may of course be exceptions to the above. Find out the patterns. Look for similar examples.)

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Yu bin wokim wanem long asde?**
   Mi bin go lukluk long hausik.
   Mi na man bilong mi bin kaikai long haus.
   Mi bin smok long haus bilong tisa.
   Mi na tupela wantok bin kuk long hotel.
   Mi na meri bilong mi sanap long lain.
   Mi bin sanap long rot.
   Mi na Jim bin kros long Sista.
   Mi na em, bin rait i go long opis.

2. **Bebi i wokim wanem nau?**
   Em i krai stap long mama bilong en.
   Em i wok long susu long botol bilong en.
   Em i lukluk i stap long mi.
   Em i stap pilai wantaim doli bilong en.
   Em i wok long toktok long bet.
   Em i stap pispis long bet bilong en.
   Em i wok long pekpek na krai i stap long bet.

3. **Yu save wokim wanem olgeta de?**
   Mi save go long stua.

Mi save ran i go long nambis olgeta moning.
Mi na pren bilong mi save bung long skul.
Mi save tingting long tripela pikinini bilong mi.
Mi save wokabaut i go long hauslotu.
Mi na ol pren bilong mi save slip olgeta de.

4. **Bai yu mekim wanem tumora?**
Mi bai go lukluk long ples ~~balus.~~
Bai mi na tupela wantok i tingting long go.
Bai mi kirap long go wok long ten kilok.
Mi na meri bilong mi bai go waswas long nambis.
Bai mi go wok long nupela gaden.
Mi bai go spak long klab bilong ol Kavieng.
Mi bai go sing long haus bilong tisa.

STRUCTURE DRILLS/PRACTICE

1. From **Present Tense** to **Past Tense**. Ask your language instructor to give you sentences using intransitive verbs in the present tense. You change the verb to past tense.

   Example:

   Instructor: **Mi go long maket.**
   You: **Mi bin go long maket.**

2. From **Present Tense** to **Progressive tense**.

   Example:

   Instructor: **Em i sindaun long ploa.**
   You: **Em i wok long sindaun long ploa.** or
   Em i stap sindaun long ploa.

3. From **Past Tense** to **Future Tense.**

   Example:

   Instructor: **Mi bin go long maket asde.**
   You: **Mi bai go long maket tumora.**

4. Combining **Verb** and **Time indicator** into a sentence. Ask your language helper or instructor to give you a **verb** and a **word or phrase** indicating time. Then you use these phrases into sentences making sure you get the right tense markers of the verbs.

Example:

Instructor: **go.....asde**
You: **Mi bin go long maket asde.**
Instructor: **go.....olgeta de**
You: **Mi save go long opis olgeta de.**
Instructor: **wok.....tumora**
You: **Bai mi wok long opis tumora.**

5. **Questions and Answer Drill.** Engage your Tokpisin helper in a question and answer drill. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer. Remember to use the appropriate tense markers.

Example:

Instructor: **Yu bin wokim wanem asde?**
You: **Mi bin go long maket asde.**
Instructor: **Bebi i wokim wanemn nau?**
You: **Em i wok long krai.**

.....
You: **Yu save wokim wanem olgeta de?**
Instructor: **Mi save go long opis olgeta de.**
You: **Bai yu wokim wanem tumora?**
Instructor: **Bai mi wokabaut i go long maket.**

VOCABULARY LEARNING

Think of sentences in English where the verb or the action word describes someone doing an activity and the verb does not require an object (intransitive verb). Ask for the **Tokpisin word** of that verb, then use that verb in a Tokpisin sentence. Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your sentence structure.

Example:

You: **lie down.**
Instructor: _____
You: **He is lying down on the floor.**
Instructor: _____.

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

6. With Transitive Verbs or Someone (or something) does an activity to another person or object.

Objective: To be able to form sentence structures describing someone or something doing an activity to another person or object.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. What happened yesterday morning?
2. The dog bit him.
3. I saw Mary at the market.
4. He read the book.
5. What is happening?
6. Mother is cooking fish for lunch.
7. The baby is eating sweet potato.
8. What is going to happen tomorrow?
9. We will plant sweet potato in the farm.
10. I will buy papaya in the market.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Wanem samting bin kamap asde?*
   Mi bin baim wanpela popo long maket.
   Edith bin kukim sampela kaukau asde.
   Boi bin kaikai bisket.
   Bebi bin drinkim susu bilong en.
   Mi bin lukim Mary long maket.
   Dok i bin kaikai em.
   Mi bin traim keik.

Barry bin givim wasman wanpela hanwas.
Em i bin ridim buk.

2. *Wanem samting i stap kamap nau?*
Wanem samting i wok long kamap nau?
Em i wok long baim bilum.
Em i stap baim bilum
Em i wok long ridim buk.
Em i stap ridim buk.
Mi wok long kaikai popo.
Mi stap kaikai popo.
Mi wok long kukim pis bilong belo.
Mi stap kukim pis bilong belo.
Em i wok long kaikai banana.
Em i stap kaikai banana.
Bebi i wok long drinkim susu bilong en.
Bebi i stap drinkim susu bilong en.

3. *Wanem samting bai kamap tumora?*
Em bai baim wanpela bilum.
Em bai ridim wanpela buk.
Bai mi kaikai wanpela popo.
Bai mi kukim pis bilong apinun.
Bai mi givim em wok.
Bai mi baim bia long klab.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. What happened yesterday?
I bought a papaya in the market.
Edith cooked some potatoes yesterday.
The boy ate the cookies.
The baby drank his milk.
I saw Mary at the market.
The dog bit him.
I tasked the cake.
Barry gave the guard a wristwatch.
He read the book.

2. What is happening now?
She is buying the belum.
She is reading the book.
I am eating the papaya.
I am cooking fish for lunch.

He is eating banana.
The baby is drinking his milk.

3. What will happen tomorrow?
She will buy a belum.
She will read a book.
I will eat a papaya.
I will cook fish for dinner.
I will give him work.
I will buy beer in the market.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + **bin** + verb + words/phrase

Mi bin baim wanpela popo long maket.
Boi bin kaikai bisket.
Edith bin kukim sampela kaukau asde.
Em i bin ridim buk.

2. Subject + **i wok long** + verb + words/phrase.

Em i wok long baim bilum.
Em i wok long ridim buk.
Mi wok long kukim pis bilong belo.
Bebi i wok long drinkim susu bilong en.

3. Subject + **i stap** + verb + words/phrase.

Em i stap baim bilum.
Em i wok long ridim buk.
Mi wok long kukim pis bilong belo.
Bebi i wok long drinkim susu bilong en.

4. **Bai** + Subject/Pronoun + verb + words/phrase.

Bai yu wokim wanem tumora?
Bai mi kukim pis bilong apinun.
Bai mi givim em wok.
Bai mi baim bia long klab.

5. Subject + **bai** + verb + words/phrase.

Em bai baim wanpela bilum.
Kletus bai kaikai wanpela popo.

Em bai ridim wanpela buk.
Noel bai kukim pis bilong apinun.

GRAMMAR NOTES

General Rules for Transitive Verbs:
(Taken from F. Mihalic's *The Jacaranda Dictionary and Grammar of Melanesian Pidgin.)*

1. Any verb ending in the suffix **-im** is transitive and has a direct object.

bihainim mi	to follow me
kukim kaikai	to cook food

2. Any transitive verb not ending in the suffix **-im** requires **long** before its object. e.g.

lukluk (long)	to look at
driman (long)	to dream about

3. Compounding: Some transitive verbs when compounded with the adverbial suffixes, **ap, aut, ewe** make use of the objective suffix **-im** (or its equivalent **-am**) twice.
Once it is infixed between the stem and the adverbial suffix; then it appears again at the end of the resultant compound, e.g.,

bringimapim	to bring up
pulimapim	to pour
eramautim	to divulge
tekimautim	to harvest
karamapim	to cover up

4. The majority of transitive verbs, however, when compounded with adverbial suffixes do not add **-im** twice. Examples are:

bagarapim	to ruin	**lokapim**	to lock up
goapim	to climb	**pairapim**	to explode
haisapim	to raise	**pulapim**	to fill
hariapim	to hurry	**sanapim**	to stand up
hivapim	to lift	**sarapim**	to silence

5. Many transitive verbs always have the objective suffix **-im**. Check with your language instructor. Some examples are:

abusim	to mix	**adresim**	to address
apim	to raise up	**askim**	to ask
autim	to divulge	**baim**	to buy
banisim	to fence in	**baptaisim**	to baptise
baritim	to furrow	**bekim**	to return
bihainim	to follow	**boinim**	to burn
bosim	to supervise	**bringim**	to bring
brosim	to brush	**daunim**	to defeat
dilim	to distribute	**givim**	to give

6. Some transitive verbs never have the objective suffix **-im**. They are, however, transitive only inthe meanings given; almost all of them may also be intransitive when used without reference to any object.

gat	to have
lukluk (long)	to gave at, to look at
luksave (long)	to recognize
marimari (long)	to pity
pilai	to play something
presen (long)	to give a free gift to
smelsave (long)	to recognize by smell
tenkyu (long)	to thank someone
trabel (long)	to cause trouble to

7. Some transitive verbs occur in both forms, and usually require the preposition **long** when the suffix **-im** is left off. Some examples are:

abrus(im)	to avoid
bikmaus(im)	to shout at
kaikai(im)	to eat
kalap(im)	to jump over
lain(im)	to learn
lukaut(im)	to search for
poto(im)	to take a photo of
sela(im)	to catch
singaut(im)	to call
tekewe(im)	to remove
tok(im)	to tell
tromoi(im)	to throw
was(im)	to watch
wet(im)	to await

tok long em	tell him
tokim em	tell him

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Wanem samting bin kamap asde?**
   Jim bin baim banana.
   Edith Enogah bin lukim mi.
   Em bin kaikai long haus kaikai.
   Boio bin kaikai bisket.
   Barry bin givim wasman wanpela su.
   Em i bin ridim Wantok niuspepa.
   Lis na Elpie bin ridim buktambu.
   Dok i bin kaikai pusi na rat.
   Kletus na Tomas bin givim bia long Bill.
   Yumi bin baim biskset na pepsi bilong belo.

2. **Wanem samting i stap kamap nau?**
   (Wanem samting i wok long kamap nau?)
   Tupela marit i stap kaikai long haus.
   Em wok long wetim bas long go Goroka.
   Emilo i singsing stap long rum bilong en.
   Em i stap planim kon na kaukau long gaden.
   John i wok long toktok long dokta.
   Mi stap lukluk long pikinini.
   Esla i wok long katim popo long hauskuk.
   Puramira i stap kukim taro.
   Mi stap ~~kukim~~ rais bilong belo.
   Mangi stap krai long mama bilong en.

3. **Wanem samting bai kamap tumora?**
   Bai wanem samting kamap tumora?
   Wanin Poli bai go long opis bilong Praim Minista.
   John na meri bilong en bai baim tiket long go Hawaii.
   Bai mi baim kavis na tinpis bilong kaikai.
   Ol kuk bilong Kefamo bai kukim kaukau tumora.
   Mi bai askim tisa long slip long rum bilong mi.
   Bai mi givim wok na pe long yumi tumora.
   Mi na Kletus bai askim yu long baim bia.

STRUCTURE DRILLS/PRACTICE

1. From **Present Tense** to **Past Tense**. Ask your language instructor to give you sentences using transitive verbs in the present tense. You change the verb to past tense.

Example:

Instructor: **Boi kaikai bisket.**
You: **Boi bin kaikai bisket.**

2. From **Present Tense** to **Progressive tense**.

Example:

Instructor: **Em i kukim kaukau.**
You: **Em i wok long kukim kaukau.** or
Em i stap kukim kaukau.

3. From **Past Tense** to **Future Tense.**

Example:

Instructor: **Barry bin givim wasman wanpela hanwas.**
You: **Barry bai givim wasman wanpela hanwas.**

4. Combining **Verb** and **Time indicator** into a sentence. Ask your language helper or instructor to give you a **verb** and a **word** or **phrase** indicating time. Then you use these phrases into sentences making sure you get the right tense markers of the verbs.

Example:

Instructor: **lukim.....asde**
You: **Mi bin lukim Meri long maket asde.**
nstructor: **ridim.....tumora**
You: **Bai mi ridim wanpela buk tumora.**

5. **Question and Answer Drill.** Engage your Tokpisin helper in a question and answer drill. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer. Remember to use the appropriate tense markers.

Example:

Instructor: **Yu bin wokim wanem asde?**
You: **Mi bin baim wanpela popo long maket asde.**
Instructor: **Bebi i wokim wanemn nau?**
You: **Em i wok long drinkim susu bilong en.**

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Wanem samting bin kamap asde?
   Jim bin baim banana.
   Edith Enogah bin lukim mi.
   Em bin kaikai long haus kaikai.
   Boi bin kaikai bisket.
   Barry bin givim wasman wanpela su.
   Em i bin_ridim Wantok niuspepa.
   Lis na Elpie bin ridim buktambu.
   Dok i bin kaikai pusi na rat.
   Kletus na Tomas bin givim bia long Bill.
   Yumi bin baim bisket na pepsi bilong belo.

2. Wanem samting i stap kamap nau?
   (Wanem samting i wok long kamap nau?)
   Tupela marit i stap kaikai long haus.
   Em wok long wetim bas long go Goroka.
   Emilo i singsing stap long rum bilong en.
   Em i stap planim kon na kaukau long gaden.
   John i wok long toktok long dokta.
   Mi stap lukluk long pikinini.
   Esla i wok long katim popo long hauskuk.
   Puramira i stap kukim taro.
   Mi stap kukim rais bilong belo.
   Mangi stap krai long mama bilong en.

3. Wanem samting bai kamap tumora?
   Bai wanem samting kamap tumora?
   Wanin Poli bai go long opis bilong Praim Minista.
   John na meri bilong en bai baim tiket long go Hawaii.
   Bai mi baim kavis na tinpis bilong kaikai.
   Ol kuk bilong Kefamo bai kukim kaukau tumora.
   Mi bai askim tisa long slip long rum bilong mi.
   Bai mi givim wok na pe long yumi tumora.
   Mi na Kletus bai askim yu long baim bia.

VOCABULARY LEARNING

Look at the list of transitive verbs above. Try using these verbs in sentences in different tenses. Ask your instructor or helper to correct your sentence structures.

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

7. Reflexive Sentence Structures or Someone (or something) acts on himself.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures describing someone (or something) acting on himself/herself/itself.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. She washes herself in the river every morning.
2. The baby hit himself on the head.
3. That bird will hurt itself.
4. He taught himself how to read.
5. He shot himself yesterday.
6. He is laughing at himself.
7. Noel fed himself this morning.
8. The radio turned itself off.
9. The boy hit himself with a stick.
10. We should all help ourselves.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Em bin wasim em yet.*
2. *Bebi paitim em yet.*
3. *Em bin sing em yet.*
4. *Cletus bin kaikai em yet.*
5. *Desla pinsin bagarapim em yet.*
6. *Em bin lap long em yet.*
7. *Teprekoda opim pawa em yet.*
8. *Em bin skulim em yet.*
9. *Em bin halivim em yet.*
10. *Em bin sutim em yet.*

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. She washed herself.
2. The baby hit himself.
3. He sang himself.
4. Cletus fed himself.
5. That bird hurt itself.
6. He laughed at himself.
7. The tape recorder turned itself. off.
8. He taught himself.
9. He helped himself.
10. He shot himself.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Sentence + pronoun + **yet.**

Em bin wasim em yet.
Kletus bin kaikai em yet.
Tisa bin tisim tetipela pikinini em yet.
John bai draivim kar i go long Kefamo, em yet.
Teprekoda opim pawa em yet.

2. Subject + **yet** + ... (rest of sentence.)

Alwin yet ken draivim kar i go long Gumine.
Kletus na Noel yet bai askim mi.
Yumi yet mas wasim ol klos bilong yumi.
Yu yet mas kukim kaikai bilong yu.
Ol pikinini yet bai baim kaikai bilong ol.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Reflexive sentences seem to be expressed in Tokpisin by using **yet** after the noun or pronoun to mean "self".

mi yet	I myself
yu yet	You yourself
em yet	he himself, she herself, ...itself
mipela yet	we ourselves (excl.)
yumi yet	we ourselves (incl.)
yupela yet	you yourselves
ol yet	they themselves

etc.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Em bin wasim em yet.
2. Tisa bin tisim tetipela pikinini em yet.
3. Yu yet mas kukim kaikai bilong yu.
4. Em planim kon em yet.
5. Tupela pikinini bin stap tupela yet.
6. John bai draivim kar i go long Kefamo, em yet.
7. Alwin yet ken draivim kar i go long Gumine.
8. Yumi yet mas wasim ol klos bilong yumi.
9. Wanwan man yet mas sainim nem bilong en.
10. Em bin sutim em yet.
11. Mi bai baim tiket mi yet.
12. Em wok long kaikai em yet.
13. Elpie yet bin givim kamera long Diks.
14. Kletus na Noel yet bai askim mi.
15. Ol pikinini yet bai baim kaikai bilong ol.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Try forming sentences with verbs that denote some reflexive action and using pronouns like myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Ask your Tokpisin instructor or helper to give you the equivalent of these expressions in Tokpisin.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your Tokpisin helper to make sentences or paragraphs containing reflexive sentence structures and other sentence structures from the previous lessons. You repeat the sentence if you understand it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

8. Equative or Classification Sentences or Someone (or something) is identified.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentences structures identifying or classifying someone or something.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Who is he?
   He is Cletus.
   He is a Language Instructor.
2. Who is that man over there?
   That man is the village chief.
3. What is this?
   This is a sweet potato.
   This is a banana.
4. What is that?
   That is a pig.
   That is my house.
5. Who is the Prime Minister?
   Rabbie Namaliu is the Prime Minister.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Em husat?*
   Em Alwyn Poli.
   Em i Helt Kodineta.
2. *Husat i tokples instrakta bilong mi?*
   Cletus i tokples instrakta bilong yu.
   Edith Enoga i tokples trena bilong yu.
3. *Mary i wanem?*
   Mary Kinalom i Tokples Kodineta.

Em i Tokples Kodineta.
Em i wantok bilong Edith.

4. *Husat i Presiden bilong Amerika?*
   George Bush i Presiden bilong Amerika.
5. *Em wanem?*
   Em wanpela kokonas.
   Em wanpela sigau.
   Em wanpela pukpuk.
6. *Wanem hia?*
   Em wanpela diwai.
   Em wanpela dram.
   Em wanpela kanu.
   Em wanpela popo.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Who is he?
   He is Alwyn Poli.
   He is the Health Coordinator.
2. Who is my language instructor?
   Cletus is your language instructor.
   Edith Enoga is your language trainor.
3. What is Mary?
   Mary Kinalom is the Language Coordinator.
   She is the Language Coordinator.
   She is Edith's wantok.
4. Who is the U.S. President?
   George Bush is the U.S. President.
5. What is that?
   That is an coconut tree.
   That is a kangaroo.
   That is a crocodile.
6. What is this?
   This is a tree.
   This is a drum.
   This is a canoe.
   This is a papaya.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + Predicate (Class/Identification)

Em	**husat?**
Em	**Alwin Poli.**
Em	**wanem?**
Em	**wanpela sigau.**

2. Subject + i + Predicate (Class/Identification)

Meri	**i**	**wanem?**
Meri	**i**	**Tokples Kodineta.**
Meri	**i**	**wantok bilong Edith.**
Husat	**i**	**Helt Kodineta?**
Alwin Poli	**i**	**Helt Kodineta.**

GRAMMAR NOTES

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Em husat?**
   Em tisa.
   Em tisim Agrikoltsa.
   Em i kam long Kefamo.
   Em i save plai soka na ragbi.

2. **Husat i Primia long hia?**
   Kletus i Primia long hia.
   Kletus i kam long Vanimo.
   Em i Primia sikpels krismas nau.
   Em i laik pinis long Primia.

3. **Wanem wok bilong Mary?**
   Em i tokples Kodineta.
   Em i bin skul long Rabaul.
   Em i stap long Pot Mosbi.
   Em i wok long Pot Mosbi.

4. **Buldosa i wanem?**
   Em i wanpela kain masin.
   Ol man yusim long klinim rot.
   Ol yusim tu long katim rausim maunten.
   Em i kostim bikpela moni.

5. **Husat i bikman bilong hia?**
   Soso.
   Em i bikman long hia.
   Papa bilong en i bin bikman.
   Nau, em i kisim ples bilong papa.
   Soso i gat potipaip krismas.

6. **Em (i) wanem?**
   Em i wanpela kain kaikai.
   Ol i kolim kavivi.
   Em i olsem buai.
   Em i gro long bus.
   Ol manmeri kaikai olsem buai.

7. **Wanem hia?**
   Em wanpela kaving bilong Morobe.
   Em wanpela pis bilong wara.
   Em wanpela naip.
   Em wanpela kaikai mi kukim.
   Em tupela welkiau mi baim long maket.
   Em wanpela pepa mi kisim long postopis.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new sentences here:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Ask your Tokpisin instructor or helper to form sentences or paragraphs for you to listen only. Indicate your understanding or comprehension by repeat the sentences or responding when required.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

9. Possessive Sentences or Someone (or something) is possessed.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentences structures describing someone (or something) is possessed.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Whose is the house?
2. Who owns that red car over there?
3. That car is Philip's.
4. Whose is this pen?
5. That pen is Susan's.
6. That house belongs to the village chief.
7. This pig belongs to my father.
8. This house is ours.
9. Whose son is he?
10. He is Joe's son.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Em kar bilong husat?*
   Kar bilong en.
   Kar bilong Pita.
   Kar bilong mi.
   Kar bilong yu.
   Kar bilong en.
   Kar bilong yumi.
   Kar bilong ol.

2. *Dispela bal bilong husat?*
   Dispela bal bilong bebi/mangi.

Dispela bal i bilong Pita.
Dispela bal i bilong mi.
Dispela bal i bilong en.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Whose is the car?
   The car is his.
   The car is Peter's.
   The car mine.
   The car is yours.
   The car is hers.
   The car is ours.
   The car is theirs.

2. To whom does this ball belong?
   This ball belongs to the baby.
   This ball is Peter's.
   This ball is mine.
   This ball is his.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + **bilong** + Possessor.

Em kar	**bilong**	**husat?**
Em kar	**bilong**	**en.**
Dispela bal	**bilong**	**husat?**
Dispela bal	**bilong**	**bebi/mangi.**

2. Subject + **i bilong** + Possessor.

Dispela bal	**i**	**bilong**	**husat?**
Dispela bal	**i**	**bilong**	**bebi/mangi.**
Dispela pen	**i**	**bilong**	**Susan.**
Dispela kar	**i**	**bilong**	**Joe.**

GRAMMAR NOTES

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Em kar bilong husat?**
   Em kar bilong mi.
   Em kar bilong tupela marit.
   Em kar bilong Pater.
   Em kar bilong skul.
   Em kar bilong tupela pren bilong mi.
   Em kar bilong yumi long yusim.

2. **Dispela trausis bilong husat?**
   Em bilong mi.
   Em bilong mi. Mi baim long BP.
   Dispela trausis bilong Kletus.
   Em bilong boi i kam asde.
   Em bilong wanpela meri.
   Em bilong wanpela pikinini bilong mi.

3. **Kar bilong husat i go long Lae?**
   Meri bilong husat i dai asde?
   Haus bilong husat paia i kukim?
   Kar bilong husat i bam asde?
   Pikinini bilong husat i sik?
   Pikinini meri bilong husat i marit?
   Tambu bilong husat i go long Lae?

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new sentences here.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have you instructor engage another instructor or another native speaker in a conversation, using as much as possible sentences or questions related to possessions. Indicate your comprehension or understanding by repeating the sentences or nodding your head.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

10. Locative Sentences
or The Location of Someone (or something) is stated.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures describing the location of someone or something.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Where was Susan yesterday?
   She was at home yesterday.
2. Where were you a few minutes ago?
   I was in the toilet a few minutes ago.
3. Where is your father?
   My father is in the farm.
4. Where is your mother?
   My mother is in the river washing clothes.
5. Where will the farmers be tomorrow?
   They will just be in their farms.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Mary bin go we asde?*
   Em bin stap long opis asde.
   Em bin stap long haus.
2. *Yu stap we nau tasol?*
   Mi bin stap long Marco Polo.
   Mi bin stap long maket.
   Mi bin stap hia.
3. *Mama bilong yu we?*
   Em i stap long gaden.
   Em i stap long maket.
   Mama bilong mi stap long maket.

4. *Ol pikinini bilong yu we?*
Ol i stap long skul.
Ol i stap long gaden.
Ol pikinini bilong mi stap long hia.
Ol pikinini bilong mi stap long Goroka.

5. *Bai yu stap we tumora?*
Tumora, bai mi stap long opis.
Bai mi stap long Marco Polo tumora.
Bai mi stap long hia tumora.

6. *Bai yumi stap we tude apinun.?*
Bai yumi stap we tude long apinun?
Tude apinun, bai yumi stap we?
Tude long apinun, bai yumi stap we?
Long apinun tude, bai yumi stap we?

Bai yumi stap long haus bilong Waneen tude apinun.
Tude apinun, bai yumi stap long haus bilong waneen.
Bai yumi stap long haus bilong Waneen tude long apinun.
Long apinun tude, bai yumi stap long haus bilong Waneen.

Bai yumi stap long opis.
Yumi bai stap long opis.
Bai yumi stap long haus bilong yumi.
Yumi bai stap long haus bilong yumi.

7. *Ol treinis bai stap we tumora?*
Bai ol trenis stap we tumora?
Ol treinis bai stap long Gumine tumora.
Bai ol trenis stap long Gumine tumora.
Bai tumora ol trenis stap long Gumine.
Ol treinis bai stap long Goroka tumora.
Bai ol trenis stap long Goroka tumora.
Bai tumora ol trenis stap long Goroka.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Where was Mary yesterday?
She was at the office yesterday.
She was at home.

2. Where were you a few minutes ago.
I was at the Marco Polo.

I was at the Market.
I was just here.

3. Where is your mother?
She is at at the farm.
She is at the market.
My mother is at the school.

4. Where are your children?
They are at the school.
They are at the farm.
My children are here.
My children are in Goroka.

5. Where will you be tomorrow?
Tomorrow, I will be at the office.
I will be at the Marco Polo tomorrow.
I will be here tomorrow.

6. Where will we be this afternoon?
We will be at Waneen's house this afternoon.
We will be at the office.
We will be at hour house.

7. Where will the trainees be tomorrow?
The trainees will be in Gumine tomorrow.
The trainees will be in Goroka tomorrow.
They will be in Goroka.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Words/Phrase + we? (Question = "Where")

Mama bilong yu we?
Ol pikinini bilong yu we?

2. Questions with **stap we.**

Yu stap we nau tasol?
Yu bin stap we asde?
Bai yu stap we tumora?

3. Subject + (i) + **stap long** + place

Mi stap long Marco Polo.

Yu stap long opis?
Em i stap long gaden.
Mama bilong mi stap long haus.

4. Subject + **(i) + bin stap long** + place.

Mi bin stap long maket.
Em bin stap long opis asde.
Meri bin stap long haus bilong em.
Pita i bin stap long hausik.

5. Subject + **bai stap long** + place.

Ol trenis bai stap long Goroka.
Yumi bai stap long opis.
Mipela bai stap long haus.
Ol bai stap long opis tumora.

6. **Bai** + Subject + **stap long** + place....

Bai mi stap long opis tumora?
Bai yumi stap long haus bilong Waneen.
Bai ol trenis stap long Goroka tumora.
Bai Susan stap long haus tude long apinun.

GRAMMAR NOTES

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Wanin i bin go we (long) asde?**
   Em i bin stap long opis.
   Em i bin go long Gumine long asde.
   Em i bin go long hausik.
   Long asde, Wanin bin go long opis.
   Em i bin stap tasol long haus.

2. Kinalom (i) stap we nau tasol?
Em bin stap long gaden bilong en.
Em i bin slip long haus.
Em i bin wok long karim kakao long hap.
Em i bin askim buai long haus kuk.
Em bin singsing long haus lotu.

3. Papa bilong Jim we?
Em i go pinis long opis.
Em i katim diwai long bus.
Em i salim kumu long maket.
Em i waswas long wara Kefamo.
Em i painim botol long blek maket.

4. Ol lain bilong yu we?
Ol i stap long solwara.
Ol i waswas long wara.
Ol i slip long haus bilong Pita.
Ol i mekim mumu long hap.
Ol i katim bus long ples daun.

5. Tumora, balus bai go we?
Balus bai go long Namatanai.
Em bai lusim Pot Mosbi na go long Goroka.
Em bai karim pasindia long Alyura.
Balus bai stap tasol long Buka.

6. Bai yumi stap we tude apinun?
Yumi bai stap long haus bilong dokta.
Bai yumi kaikai stap long haus bilong Pita.
Yumi bai singsing long haus lotu.
Bai yumi ran i go long Madang.
Yumi bai plai soka long skul.

7. Joe bai go we tumora?
Em bai go long Wabag tumora.
Long tumora, em bai go long haus kaikai.
Em bai go lukim tisa long skul.
Em bai stap long haus tasol.
Long tumora, em bai toktok wantaim mi.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new expressions here:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Ask your instructor to say some Tokpisin sentences or paragraphs or short stories. Indicate your understanding by repeating after him/her or by any response.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

11. Multiply by Negation or Modifying simple sentences by negation.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures that express the negation of basic sentences.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Is Goroka big?
   No. Goroka is not big.
2. Is Lilo Massing the health coordinator?
   No. She is not the health coordinator.
3. Is that car Joe's?
   That car is not Joe's.
4. Did the visitors arrive today?
   No. The visitors did not arrive today.
   They did not arrive today.
5. I am not going to buy fish in the market.
   I will not give him money.
6. My father is not going to the farm.
   He will not work in the farm today.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Goroka i bikpela?*
   Goroka i no bikpela.
   No, Goroka i no bikpela.
   Em i no bikpela.
2. *Masta Lahis i sekriteri?*
   Masta Lahis i no sekriter.

No, Masta Lahis i no sekriteri.
Nogat. Masta Lahis i no sekriteri.

3. *Em haus bilong John?*
Haus hia i no bilong John.
No, em i no bilong en.
Nogat. Haus hia i no bilong en.
Nogat. Haus hia i no bilong John.

4. *Ol visita i no bin kam tude.*
Dicks Thomas i no bin go long opis.
Bai yumi no go long maket.
Yumi bai no go long maket.
Bai yumi no go long Rabaul.
Yumi bai no go long Rabaul.
Bebi/mangi i no wok long krai.
Bebi/mangi i no stap krai.
Bebi/mangi i no bin wok long slip long bet.
Bebi/mangi i no bin stap slip long bet.
Balus i no bin kam long taim.

5. *Bai mi no baim pis long maket.*
Mi bai no baim pis long maket.
Em bai no kukim pis.
Bai em no kukim pis.
Ol no bin baim kumu long maket.
Ol i no bin kaikai popo.
Ol i no bin holim stilman.
Ol i no bin planim kon.
Bai mi no givim em moni.
Mi bai no givim em moni.
Em bai no mekim bilum.
Bai em no mekim bilum.

6. *Bebi./mangi i stap long rum bilong en?*
Bebi/mangi i no stap long rum bilong en.
No, i no stap long rum bilong en.
Nogat. Bebi/mangi i no stap long rum bilong en.
Nogat. Em i no stap long rum bilong en.

The following are the **English translations** of the sentences above.

1. Is Goroka big.
Goroka is not big.
No, Goroka is not big.
It is not big.

2. Is Mr. Lahis the secretary?
Mr. Lahis is not the secretary.
No, Mr. Lahis is not the secretary.
No. He is not the secretary.

3. Is that house John's?
That house is not John's.
That house is not his.
No, that house is not his.
No, that house is not John's.

4. The visitors did not arrive today.
Dicks Thomas did not go to the office.
We are not going to the market.
We will not go to Rabaul.
The baby is not crying.
The baby was not sleeping on the bed.
The plane did not come on time.

5. I am not going to buy fish in the market.
He is not going to cook the fish.
They did not buy greens at the market.
They did not eat the papaya.
They did not catch the thief.
They did not plant the corn.
I will not give him money.
She will not make a bilum.

6. Is the baby in his room?
The baby is not in his room.
No, he is not in his room.
No, the baby is not in the room.
No, he is not here.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Subject + (i) + no + adjective/noun/phrase.

Goroka i no bikpela.
Masta Lahis i no sekriteri.
Haus hia i no bilong John.

2. Subject + (i) + no + tense marker + verb + ...

Ol visita i no bin kam tude.

Bebi/mangi **i no stap long rum bilong en.**
Bebi/mangi **i no bin wok long slip long bet.**
Mi **no bin wok long slip long bet.**

3. Subject + **bai** + **no** + verb + phrase.....

Mi bai no baim pis long maket.
Bai mi no baim pis long maket.
Em bai no mekim bilum.
Bai em no mekim bilum.

GRAMMAR NOTES

If you notice, it is easy to form negative sentences in Tokpisin. Just put the **no** before the verb, and before or after the tense marker. (See the patterns above.)

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Pis i bikpela?**
   Pis i no bikpela.
   Nogat. Pis i no bikpela.

2. **Kletus i tisa bilong Lufa Hai Skul?**
   Kletus i no tisa bilong Lufa Hai Skul.
   Nogat. Em i no tisa bilong Lufa Hai Skul.
   No, em i no tisa bilong Lufa Hai Skul.

3. **Em man bilong Mary Kinalom?**
   Nogat. Em i no man bilong Mary Kinalom.
   No, em i no man bilong Mary Kinalom.
   Mary Kinalom i nogat man.

4. **Kakaruk i no kam tude.**
   Diks i no bin go long opus tude.
   Nogat. Kakaruk i no kam tude.
   Yumi bai no go long Gumine tude.
   John na Susan bai no go long maket.

5. **Em wokim wanem (i) stap tude?**
   Em (i) no wok long kaikai rais.
   Em (i) no stap kaikai rais.
   Em (i) no kaikai rais (i) stap.

6. **Bai mi no kisim kumu long maket.**
   Mi bai no kaikai kumu tude long maket.

Em i no laikim rais na pis.
Bai Jim (i) no kukim kaukau tunait.
Meri bilong en bai no raitim.
Em bai no go long maunten Surikim.

7. **Pikinini bilong Geisa i stap long rum bilong en?**
Em i no stap long rum.
Nogat. Em i go long skul.
Pikinini bilong Geisa i no stap long rum bilong en.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Ask your instructor to say some Tokpisin sentences or paragraphs. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating after him/her

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you have learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

12. Multiply by Questions or Modifying sentences into questions.

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures that are used to ask different types of questions.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Is the papaya sweet?
2. Is that house John's?
3. Is your younger brother in school?
4. Are they coming to Goroka?
5. Who is coming here tomorrow?
6. Who went to the farm?
7. What happened yesterday?
8. What did he buy in the market?
9. Whose house is this?
10. Where did he go yesterday?
11. How do you go to Rabaul?
12. How many papayas did you buy in the market?
13. How many bananas did you eat?
14. What do you want me to buy in the market?
15. Which one would you like to buy?

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Em bos bilong yu?*
   Em papa bilong yu?
   Popo i swit?
   Rabaul i lukgut?
   Em bilong yu?
   Em dispela haus bilong John?

Mama bilong yu i stap long haus?
Yangpela brata bilong yu i stap long skul?
Grace i stap long Marco Polo?

2. *Mangi wok long krai?*
Bebi i stap krai?
Bai ol i kam long Goroka?
Ol bai kam long Goroka?
Em i bin baim popo?
Em bin givim moni bilong yu?

3. *Husat bai kam hia tumora?*
Husat bai kam long hia tumora?
Husat i bin kaikai popo?
Husat i bin go long gaden?

4. *Yu bin wokim wanem tude?*
Yu bin mekim wanem tude?
Yu bin mekim wanem long tude?
Yu bin wokim wanem long tude?
Em bin baim wanem long maket?
Em wanem?

5. *Dispela gaden bilong husat?*
Dispela haus bilong husat?

6. *Yu bin go we asde?*
Yu bin go we long asde?
Em i bin stap we asde?
Em i bin stap we long asde?
Asde, em i bin stap we?
Long asde, em i bin stap we?
Em i stap we nau?
Nau, em i stap we?

7. *Yu go olsem wanem long Gordon maket?*
Yu go long Gordon maket olsem wanem?
Yu kaikai pinat olsem wanem?
Yu kaikai olsem wanem pinat?
Yu kaikai pinat olsem wanem?
Yu mekim mumu olsem wanem?
Yu wokim mumu olsem wanem?
Yu mekim olsem wanem mumu?
Yu wokim olsem wanem mumu?

8. *Yu bin baim bilum long hamas?*
Hamas long bilum, yu bin baim?
Hamas yu bin baim long maket?
Long maket, yu bin baim hamas?
Hamas banana yu bin kaikai?
Yu bin kaikai hamas banana?

The following are the **English Translations** of the sentences above.

1. Is he your boss?
   Is he your father?
   Is the papaya sweet?
   Is Rabaul pretty?
   Is this yours?
   Is that house John's?
   Is your mother at home?
   Is your younger brother in school?
   Is Grace at the Marco Polo?

2. Is the baby crying?
   Are they coming to Goroka?
   Did he buy a papaya?
   Did she give your money?

3. Who is coming here tomorrow?
   Who ate the papaya?
   Who went to the farm?

4. What did you do today?
   What did he buy in the market?
   What is that?

5. Whose farm is this?
   Whose house is this?

6. Where did you go yesterday?
   Where was she yesterday?
   Where is he now?

7. How do you go to Gordon's market?
   How do you eat the peanut?
   How do you make a mumu?

8. How much did you pay for this belum?
   How many did you buy at the market?
   How many bananas did you eat?

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. Yes/No Question = **? + Rising Intonation**.

   Em papa bilong yu?

Em papa bilong mi.
Mama bilong yu i stap long haus?
Mama bilong mi i stap long haus.
Ol bai kam long Goroka?
Ol bai kam long Goroka.

2. Question Word ..... (at beginning of Sentence).

Husat bai kam hia tumora?
We papa bilong yu?
Hamas long bilum, yu bin baim?
Hamas banana yu bin kaikai?
Wanem nem bilong em?
Wanem taim nau?
Bilong husat kar?

3. ..... Question Word..... (at middle of sentence.)

Yu bin wokim wanem tude?
Yu bin mekim wanem long tude?
Yu bin go we long asde?
Em i bin stap we long asde?
Yu go olsem wanem long Gordon maket?
Yu mekim olsem wanem mumu?

4. .....Question Word. (At end of sentence.)

Dispela gaden bilong husat?
Asde, em i bin stap we?
Nau, em i stap we?
Yu kaikai pinat olsem wanem?
Yu mekim mumu olsem wanem?
Yu bin baim bilum long hamas?
Long maket, yu bin baim hamas?
Papa bilong yu we?
Em wanem?

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. The question words in Tokpisin can be placed almost anywhere in the sentence: At the beginning, at the middle or at the end of the sentence.

   The words or phrases that are placed at the beginning of the sentence are usually given importance or given the attention. (roughtly equivalent to the **stressing** in English.)

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Em haus bilong yu?
   Em papa bilong tupela pikinini?
   Rot i gutpela?
   Mama bilong ol pikinini i stap we?
   Kar bilong yu i stap long woksop?
   Bilum bilong em i stap skul bilong mi?

2. Mangi wok long sindaun we?
   Bebi i stap kaikai long we?
   Ol bai go long Gumine?
   Kletus i wok long slip long rum?
   Nora na Alwin i toktok stap logn wanem?

3. Husat bai toktok long mi?
   Husat bai go long Kainantu tumora?
   Jim bai lukim Aiyura tumora?
   Husat i lusim naip bilong mi?
   Husat man i les long wok?

4. Yu bin baim bret tude?
   Em bin raitim pas tude?
   Em bin go long post opis tude?
   Em bin askim mi tude?

5. Dispela gaden bilong husat?
   Bilong husat dispela gaden?
   Bilong husat dispela kar?
   Dispela meri i meri bilong husat?
   Dispela redio bilong husat?

6. Yu bin mekim wanem (long) asde?
   Em bin katim wanem asde?
   Yumi bin askim wanem long asde?
   Jim na John bin kaikai wanem asde?
   Tisa i bin mekim wanem long asde?

7. Yu go olsem wanem long Gordons maket?
   Em bin katim kakaruk olsem wanem?
   Yumi bai go long Gumine olsem wanem?
   Yu mekim olsem wanem mumu?
   Bai yu planim kon na kaukau olsem wanem?

8. **Yu bin baim bilum long hamas?**
Hamas long bilum, yu bin baim?
Hamas kokonas i stap long haus?
Hamas long wanpela paket rais?
Hamas long go long bas long Wabag?
Yumi yusim pinis hamas mani long dispela trip?

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your instructor produce or say some sentences or questions. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating the sentences or responsing appropriate to the questions asked.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

13. Linking Simple Sentences

Objective: To be able to form and use sentence structures that are combinations or linking of simple sentences.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the TokPisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. Cletus washed the glasses and the plates.
2. Mary cleaned the house and Noel cut the grasses.
3. Cletus is playing volleyball but Mary is cleaning the house.
4. My father went to the farm but my mother stayed at the house.
5. He has been here for one year but he could not speak Pidgin yet.
6. He has the book for two months now but he has not read it yet.
7. He has already eaten, but he is still hungry.
8. He eats a lot but he is still thin.
9. In September, I will visit John or he will visit me.
10. The baby is hungry or he is sleepy.
11. What will you buy? Papaya or banana.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Cletus bin wasim ol glas na ol plet.*
   Mary bin klinim haus na Noel i katim gras.
   Noel na Cletus i wok long pilai volibol.
   Cletus i stap pilai volibol na Noel i stap pilai jes.

2. *Cletus i wok long pilai volibol tasol Mary i wok long klinim haus.*
Papa bilong mi bin go long gaden tasol mama bilong mi bin stap long haus.
Em i bin go long Goroka tasol mi bin go long Rabaul.
Edith laik long kaikai banana tasol Mary laik long kaikai popo.
Bai mipela go long Port Moresby tasol bai mipela no nap go pilai ragbi.

3. *Em stap pinis hia wanpela yiar tasol em i no save yet long Tokpisin.*
Em stap hia wanpela yiar pinis tasol em i no save yet long Tokpisin.
Em stap his wanpela yiar pinis tasol em i no save yet long tokim/spikim Tokpisin.
Em i stap pinis paipela krismas tasol em i no go yet long Misium.
Em bin holim buk long tupela mun nau tasol em i no ridim yet.
Cletus bin go long ples bilong en tasol em i no bin visitim papamama bilong en.
Mary bin go long maket tasol em no bin baim kumu.

4. *Em i kaikai pinis tasol em angre yet.*
Em save kaikai planti tasol em bun nating yet.
Em save kaikai planti tasol yet, em bun naitng.

5. *Long Septemba, bai mi visitim John o bai em kam visitim mi.*
Long Septemba, mi bai visitim John o em bai kam visitim mi.
Bai mi visitim John o bai em kam visitim mi long Septemba.
Bai mi visitim John long Septemba o em bai kam vistitim mi.
Mangi i angre o em i laik tasol long slip.
Bai mi baim pis o kakaruk?
Mi bai baim pis o kakaruk?
Bai yu baim wanem? Popo o banana.
Yu lbai baim wanem? Popo o banana.

The following are the **English Translations** of the above sentences.

1. Cletus washed the glasses and the plates.
Mary cleaned the house and Noel cut the grasses.
Noel and Cletus are playing volleyball.
Cletus is playing volleyball and Noel is playing chess.

2. Cletus is playing volleyball but Mary is cleaning the house.
My father went to the farm but my mother stayed at the house.
He went to Goroka but I went to Rabaul.
Edith wants to eat banana but Mary wants to eat papaya.
We will go Port Moresby but we will not go to the rugby game.

3. He has been here for one year but he could not speak Pidgin yet.
He has been five years but he has not been to the museum yet.
He has the book for two months now but he has not read it yet.
Cletus went home to his village but he did not visit his parents.
Mary went to the market but she didn't buy greens.

4. He has already eaten, but he is still hungry.
He eats a lot but he is still thin.

5. In September, I will visit John or he will visit me.
The baby is hungry or he is sleepy.
Shall I buy fish or chicken?
What will you buy? Papaya or banana.

OBSERVE THESE PATTERNS

1. The use of **NA** = AND

Kletus bin wasim ol glas <u>na</u> ol plet.
Meri bin klinim haus <u>na</u> Noel i katim gras.
Noel <u>na</u> Kletus i wok long pilai volibol.
Kletus i stap pilai volibol <u>na</u> Noel i stap pilai jes.

2. The use of **TASOL** = BUT

Kletus i wok long pilai volibol <u>tasol</u> Meri i wok long klinim haus.
Papa bilong mi bin go long gaden <u>tasol</u> mama bilong mi bin stap long haus.
Bai mipela go long Port Moresby <u>tasol</u> bai mipela no nap go pilai ragbi.

Em stap pinis hia wanpela yiar tasol em i no save yet long tokpisin.

3. The use of O = OR

Long Septemba, bai mi visitim John o bai em kam visitim mi.
Mangi i angre o em i laik tasol long slip.
Bai mi baim pis o kakaruk?
Bai yu baim wanem? Popo o banana.

READING COMPREHENSION

1 Minah bin klinim haus na Lina bin slip.
Mama tok yumi mas waswas na bihain kaikai.
Yu na mi.
Yumi na ol tisa bai go long Aiyura.
Tupela dokta na tupela nes bai go long Kefamo.
Em i stap pilai volibol na mi stap pilai uno kat.

2. Mi laik go nau tasol ren i kam.
Yumi lainim Tokpisin tasol yumi no save gut yet.
Tume bin go long Goroka tasol Sevua i no bin go.
Edith laikim popo tasol Melva laikim banana.

3. Em i stap pinis tupela yiar tasol em i no save Tokpisin.
Em i no kaikai yet tasol em i laik go nau.
Sevua i bin go long ples tasol em i no go lukim papamama na ol brata susa bilong en.
Em i stap pinis paipela krimsas tasol em i no save long olgeta manmeri bilong ples.
Em bin draivim kar tupela mun tasol em i nogat draiving laisens.

4. Em waswas pinis tasol em i deti yet.
Jim bin go long Goroka tasol em i no lukim yet Pato.
Em kaikai planti tasol em hangre yet.
Tisa toktok bikpela tasol mi no harim.
Gaden kaukau i no redi yet tasol mama i digim.

5. Bai mi visitim John o bai mi go long ples.
Long Septemba, bai mi askim John long kam o mi go lukim em.
Mangi hangre o mangi laik long slip. Em i krai tumas.
Yu bai baim pis o tinpis?

Mipela bai go long hausik o go long gaden.
Em bin kam o em i no bin kam.
Yu askim em pinis o yu no askim em yet.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your instructor produce or say some sentences or questions. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating the sentences or responsing appropriate to the questions asked.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

14. Forming Non-Simple Sentences by Dependent Combinations

Objective: to be able to combine sentences in which there is a distinct relationship between the sentences.

PRE-TEST

Say out l;oud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep trackof errors you made.

1. She left after he came.
2. She sang a song while he was eating.
3. They laughed when he slipped on a banana peel.
4. Peter bout the TV so that Martha would be happy.
5. Susan cried because Grant fell.
6. She was angry because he came home late.
7. Let me know when you come to Papua New Guinea.
8. Call me as soon as you arrive in Port Moresby.
9. We will get wet if it rains.
10. Although she was angry, she still smiled.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading.
Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Em (Man) i bin kam. Em (Meri) bin go.*
   Meri bin go bihain man i kam.
   Ol i bin hamamas. Meri bin go.
   Ol i bin hamamas taim meri go pinis.

2. *Em (Man) i bin kaikai. Em (Meri) bin singim wanpela sing.*
   Taim em (man) i bin kaikai stap, em (meri) bin singim

wanpela sing.
Em (Man) i bin kamap taim ol i wok long kaikai.

3. *Em (Man) i bin stadi hat. Em bai pasim test.*
Em (Man) i bin stadi hat bilong pasim test.
Rob i bin baim bilong mekim Lis hamamas.
Em (Man) bin sanap bilong mekim ol lukim em.

4. *Mama i bin krai bikos bebi pundaun.*
Mama i bin krai long wanem bebi punduan.
Tisa bin kros long wanem ol i let.
Mama bilong mi i bin kros long wanem papa bilong mi i spak.
Mama bilong mi i bin kros bikos papa bilong mi i spak.

5. *Sapos yu go long Austrelia, toksave long mi.*
Sapos yu laik pasim eksem, yu mas stadi hat.
Sapos yu go long maket, baim sampela kumu.
Sapos yu bin kam, bai mi ken kukim sampela kaukau.

6. *Maski em (meri) bin kros long em (man), em (meri) i bin smail yet.*
Em (Man) i bin kaikai yet, maski em pulap pinis.
Maski i bin wok long ren, em (man) bin kam yet long haus bilong mipela.
Ol i bin wok yet long gaden bilong ol, maski em i bin stap ren yet.

The following are the **English Translations** of the sentences above.

1. He came. She left.
She left after he came.
They were happy. She left.
They were happy after she left.

2. He ate. She sang a song.
While he was eating, she sang a song.
He arrived while they were eating.

3. He studied hard. He would pass the test.
He studied hard so that he would pass the test.
Rob bought it so that Liz would be happy.
He stood up so that they would see him.

4. The mother cried because the baby fell.
The teacher was angry because they were late.
My mother was angry because my father was drunk.

5. If you go to Australia, let me know.
If you want to pass the exam, you have to study hard.
If you go to the market, please buy some vegetables.
If you had come, I would have cooked some sweet potatoes.

6. Although she was angry at him, she still smiled.
He still ate although he was already full.
Although it was raining, he still came to our house.
They still worked in their farms although it was still raining.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Tisa i bin go bihain mi slip.**
Tupela welpik bin kaikai taro taim mi slip pinis.
Em i bin sik taim em i kambek long nambis.
Yumi bai kisim pe taim yumi wokim wok pinis.
Yumi go pastaim bihain em i kam.

2. **Em i bin singsing. Em bin kisim pe.**
Em i bin singsing bihain em kisim pe.
Taim em i bin kisim pe, em i singsing.
Jesi bin wet long ren. Em senisim laplap.
Jesi bin senis taim em i bin wet long ren.

3. **Em kam long taun. Em baim bret.**
Em i kam bilong baim bret long taun.
Em i kam long taun bilong baim bret.
Yu painim pis. Yu kaikai pis tude.
Yu painim pis bilong kaikai tude.

4. **Em i go long taun bikos em laik baim bret.**
Timoti bai go long skul bikos em laik kamap tisa.
Em slip nau bikos em laik kirap kwik.
Mama bilong em kros long wanem papa i spak tumas.
Bikos em i les long skul, Paro i ranawe.

5. **Sapos ren i stop, bai yumi go long Goroka.**
Bai yumi stap long haus, sapos ren i no stop.

John na Susi bai go long Gumine, sapos kar i kam.
Sapos planti manmeri i les, bai yumi no ken go.
Em bai kaikai olgeta kaikai, sapos yumi no rausim em.

6. **Maski i bin ren, mipela wok long gaden.**
Mipela go long wok, maski bikpela san.
Maski i let, mipela go yet.
Maski bos i tambuim kokonas, ol sumatin kisim yet kokonas.
Tupela tisa i tis yet, maski tupela i no kisim pe.
Maski em i sotpela, em paitim longpela man.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your instructor produce or say some sentences or questions. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating the sentences or responsing appropriate to the questions asked.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

15. Combining Sentences by Embedding

Objective: To be able to form and use longer sentences which are combinations of two or three sentences using "embedding" Embedding is done by making one sentence modify part of the other sentence--it becomes a modifying clause.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. The man walking down the street is my father.
2. The little boy playing down the river is my son.
3. My father is working in the farm which is owned by Mr. Sialis.
4. The woman who is carrying firewood is my sister.
5. That woman in red dress is the village chief's wife.
6. You said something that made them laugh.
7. What did you say that made them laugh?
8. Who owns the pig that ate the sweet potato in my field?
9. What is the name of that bird that is sitting on that tree?
10. The pig which I saw yesterday is owned by Noel.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and Try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading. **Vocabulary Learning**. Makesure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration).

1. *Man we i wok long wokabaut i go daun long rot, em i papa bilong mi.*
   Man i wok long wokabaut i go daun long rot, em i papa bilong mi.
   Man husat i wok long wokabaut i go daun long rot, em i papa bilong mi.
   Meri we i wok long wasim ol klos long wara, em i mama bilong mi.

Meri i wok long wasim ol klos long wara, em i mama bilong mi.
Liklik boi we i wok long pilai tambolo long wara, em i pikinini bilong mi.
Liklik boi i wok long pilai tambolo long wara, em i pikinini bilong mi.

2. *Papa bilong mi i wok long wok long gaden we i bilong Sialis.*
Papa bilong mi i wok i stap long gaden we i bilong Sialis.
Mary i wok long wok long stua we i bilong Lahis.
Mary i wok i stap long stua we i bilong Lahis.
Mary i wok i stap long dispela stua we i bilong Lahis.
Mi wok long seim opis we papa bilong yu i wok long en.
Mi wok i stap long seim opis we papa bilong yu i wok long en.
Mi na papa bilong yu, i wok long seim opis.
Mi na papa bilong yu, i wok i stap long wanpela opis tasol.

3. *Meri i wok long karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.*
Meri husat i wok long karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.
Meri i stap karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.
Meri husat i stap karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.
Meri we i wok long karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.
Meri we i stap karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.
Meri we i karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.

Man i stap planim kon, em i papa bilong mi.
Man husat i wok long planim kon, em i papa bilong mi.
Man we i planim kon i stap, em i papa bilong mi.

Man long hap we i stap katim diwai, em i bikman bilong ples.
Man long hap i stap katim diwai, em i bikman bilong ples.
Man long hap i wok long katim diwai, em i bikman bilong ples.

4. *Dispela meri we i putim ret dres, em i meri bilong bikman long ples.*
Dispela meri we i werim ret dres, em i meri bilong bikman long ples.
Dispela meri i (wok long) putim retpela klos, em i meri bilong bikman long ples.

Desla meri we i (wok long [or] stap) karim bilum, em i meri bilong brata bilong mi.

Dispela meri husat i (wok long [or] stap) karim bilum, em i meri bilong brata bilong mi.

5. *Yu bin tokim samting, we i mekim ol lap.*
Yu bin tokim samting na i mekim ol lap.
Yu tokim samting, we i bin mekim ol lap.
Yu tokim samting na i bin mekim ol lap.

Yu bin tokim samting we i mekim ol kros.
Yu bin tokim samting na i mekim ol kros.
Yu tokim samting we i bin mekim ol kros.
Yu tokim samting na i bin mekim ol kros.

6. *Yu bin tokim wanem na i mekim ol lap?*
Yu tokim wanem we i bin mekim ol lap?

Yu bin tokim wanem na i mekim bebi krai?
Yu tokim wanem we i bin mekim bebi krai?

7. *Pik bilong husat i bin kaikai kaukau long gaden bilong mi?*
Pik i bin kaikai kaukau long gaden bilong mi, em bilong husat?

Dok bilong husat i stap singaut na raun nabaut?
Dok i singaut na raun nabaut i stap, em i bilong husat?
Dok bilong husat i wok long singaut na raun nabaut?
Dok i wok long singaut na raun nabaut, em i bilong husat?

8. *Wanem nem bilong dispela pisin i wok long sindaun long diwai long hap?*
Wanem nem bilong pisin i wok long sindaun long diwai long hap?

Wanem nem bilong dispela man i wok long toktok long grup?
Wanem nem bilong man husat i wok long toktok long grup?
Wanem nem bilong dispela man husat i stap toktok long grup?

9. *Pik mi bin lukim asde, em i bilong Noel.*
Dispela pik mi bin lukim asde, em i bilong Noel.

10. *Yumi planim nau sampela kaikai long gaden yumi bin klinim asde.*

Gaden yumi bin klinim asde, yumi planim nau sampela kaikai long en.

The following are the **English Translations** of the sentences above.

1. The man walking down the street is my father.
   The woman washing clothes in the river is my mother.
   The little boy playing down the river is my son.
2. My father is working in the farm which is owned by Mr. Sialis.
   Mary is working in the store which is owned by Mr. Lahis.
   I am working in the same office where your father is working.
3. The woman who is carrying firewood is my sister.
   The man who is planting corn is my father.
   That man who is cutting the tree is the village chief.
4. That woman in red dress is the village chief's wife.
   That woman with the big belum is my brother's wife.
5. You said something that made them laugh.
   You said something that made them angry.
6. What did you say that made them laugh?
   What did you say that made the baby cry?
7. Who owns the pig that ate the sweet potato in my field?
   Who owns the dog that is barking and running around?
8. What is the name of that bird that is sitting on that tree?
   What is the name of the man who is talking to the group?
9. The pig which I saw yesterday is owned by Noel.
10. We should now plant some vegetables on the farm that we cleared yesterday.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Man we i tisa, em i papa bilong mi na Jim.**
   Man we i tisim Agrikolsa, em i papa bilong mi na Jim.
   Man we i tisim Saiens long Goroka Hai Skul, em i papa bilong mi na Jim.

2. **Mi wok long seim ples, we papamama bilong yu i bin stap long en.**
   Em ran long seim kar, we i bam long kona.
   Mi na brata bilong yu, i slip long wanpela domitri.

3. Meri i wok long karim paiawut, em i tambu bilong mi.
Meri we i wok long sindaun long hap, em i meri bilong Pato.
Tupela man we i wok long lukluk long mi, tupela i raskel.
Brata we i sik long ples, em i dai pinis.
Dokta we i les long wok, gavman i rausim asde.

4. Dispela meri we i putim retpela dres, em i meri bilong kusai.
Dispela boi we i werim blupela trausis, em i lusim skul.
Dispela lapun we i longpela, em i dai long hausik.
Dispela meri we i putim waitpela soks, em i meri bilong namba tu Prai Minista.

5. Yumi bin tokim wanem samting, we i mekim ol sem?
Yumi bin tokim wanem samting, we i mekim ol lap?
Yumi bin askim wanem samting, we i mekim ol sem?
Yumi bin lukim wanem samting, we i mekim ol lap?

6. Yu bin tokim wanem (samting), we i mekim ol (long) go long bus?
Tisa bin tokim wanem, we i mekim ol sem?
Bill i bin tokim wanem samting, we i mekim ol hamamas?
Busnaip i bin lukim wanem (samting), we i mekim ol ranawe?

7. Kar bilong husat i bamim kar bilong polis?
Haus we paia i kukim stap, em i bilong husat?
Pikinini bilong husat i wok long krai long maket?
Ol wok man bilong husat i stap les long go wok?
Sospen bilong husat i wok long paia long stov?

8. Wanem nem bilong dispela pisin i wok long lukluk long banana bilong mi?
Wanem nem bilong tisa we i stap tisim Agrikolsa long hia?
Wanem nem bilong kain kavis we i stap gro long ples kol?

Wanem nem bilong kain pis we i gutpela long ol man na meri bilong Goroka?

9. **Blupela kar mi bin lukim asde, em i bilong pren bilong mi.**
Dispela retpela trausis i lus, em i bilong meri bilong Kletus.
Dispela kaukau yu bin givim mi, em i no gutpela.
Pik na kakaruk mi bin lukim asde, em i bilong ol sumatin.

10. **Yumi planim nau sampela kon long gaden yumi bin klinim asde.**
Yumi kisim nau moni long ol gutpela wok yumi bin mekim long plentesen.
Yumi planim nau sampela kaukau long gaden yumi bin klinim long wik i go pinis.
Tisa bai kisim sampela kavis long gaden yumi bin givim em long las mun.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your instructor produce or say some sentences or questions. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating the sentences or responsing appropriate to the questions asked.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

16. Forming Non-Simple Sentences by Including Quotes

Objective: To be able to form and use longer sentences which are combinations of sentences which include direct and indirect quotes.

PRE-TEST

Say out loud the Tokpisin equivalent of the following English expressions. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to keep track of errors you made.

1. I said, "He is not here."
   I said that he wasn't here.
2. I thought, "He will work."
   I thought he would work here.
3. I told you, "He will work."
   I told you he would work.
4. I asked him, "Will you go to Goroka?"
   I asked him if he was going to Goroka.
5. I said to him, "I do not want to work with you."
   I said to him that I did not want to work with you.

You might want to skip to the next lesson if you get a perfect score in the above pre-test.

THE NEW TEXT

Read and try to understand the expressions in the text below. Ask your Tokpisin instructor to check or correct your reading. Vocabulary Learning. Make sure you get word for word equivalent of the Tokpisin sentences. (Transliteration.)

1. *Mi tok, "Em i no stap."*
   Mi tok, "Em i no stap long hia."
   "Em i no stap", Mi tok.
   "Em i no stap long hia", Mi tok.

   Mi bin tok, "Em i no stap"
   Mi bin tok, "Em i no stap long hia."
   "Em i no stap", Mi bin tok.
   "Em i no stap long hia", Mi bin tok.

2. *Em i tok, "Mi stap plen long go long Austrelia (long) yiar i kam."*

Em i tok olsem, em i stap plen long go long Austrelia (long) yiar i kam.

3. *Mi bin ting, "Em bai wok."*
   "Em bai wok", Mi bin ting.
   Mi bin ting olsem em bai wok pinis long hia.

4. *Mi bin ting, "Em i les tru long wok long gaden."*
   Mi bin ting olsem, em i bin les tru long wok long gaden."

5. *Mi bin tokim yu, "Em bai wok."*
   Mi bin tokim yu olsem, em bai wok.

6. *Papa bilong mi bin tokim mi asde, "Bai mi katim dispela kokonas."*
   Papa bilong mi bin tokim mi asde olsem, em bin tingting long katim kokonas.

7. *Mi bin askim em, "Bai yu go long Goroka?"*
   Mi bin askim em olsem sapos em i bin wok long go long Goroka.

8. *Em bin askim mi, "Yu laik wok long stua bilong papa bilong mi?"*
   Em bin askim mi sapos mi bin laik wok long stua bilong papa bilong en.

9. *Mi bin tok long en, "Mi no laik wok wantaim yu."*
   Mi bin tok long en olsem, mi no bin laik wok wantaim em."

10. *Mi no bin tok long em olsem, mi laik baim wilwil bilong en.*
    Mi no bin tokim em olsem bai yu kam tude.

The following are the **English Translations** of the sentences above.

1. I said, "He is not here."
   I said that he wasn't here.
2. He said, "I am planning to go to Australia next year."
   He said that he was planning to go to Australia next year.
3. I thought, "He will work."
   I thought he would work here.
4. I thought, "He is too lazy to work in the farm."
   I thought that he was too lazy to work inthe farm.
5. I told you, "He will work."

I told you he would work.

6. My father told me yesterday, "I am going to cut the coconut tree."
   My father told me yesterday that he was going to cut the coconut tree.
7. I asked him, "Will you go to Goroka?"
   I asked him if he was going to Goroka.
8. He asked me, "Do you want to work in my father's store?"
   He asked me whether I wanted to work in his father's store.
9. I said to him, "I do not want to work with you."
   I said to him that I did not want to work with him.
10. I did not say to him that I wanted to buy his bicycle.
    I did not tell them that you would come today.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Tisa i tok, "Mi no laik."**
   Tupela pikinini tok, "Mitupela i no laik kaikai."
   "Olgeta mas go nau", man bilong em bin tok.
   Mama na papa i tok, "Pikinini man, yu mas skul gut."

2. **Em i tok, "Jim yu mas askim bret long tisa."**
   Em i bin tok olsem, Jim i mas askim bret long tisa."

   Didiman i tok, "Putim wara long gaden kavis."
   Didiman i bin tok olsem, putim wasra long gaden kavis."

   Bikman i tok, "Olgeta i mas kam bung."
   Bikman i bin tok olsem, olgeta i mas kam long bung."

3. **Em bin ting, "Brata bilong mi draivim kar i go long woksop."**
   Em i bin ting olsem, brata bilong mi bin draivim kari i go long woksop.

   Belden bin ting, "Jim i no save long wok."
   Belden i bin ting olsem, Jim i no bin save long wok.

   Alwin Simi bin ting, "Suwini ken stil long stua."
   Alwin Simi bin ting olsem, Suwini i ken stil long

stua.

4. Yumi bin ting, "Tupela pikinini i raskel."
Yumi bin ting olsem, tupela pikinini i bin raskel.

Mi na meri bilong mi bin ting, "Em i les man."
Mi na meri bilong mi bin ting olsem, em i bin les man.

Bos bilong ol meri bin ting, "Joan i rabis meri tru."
Bos bilong ol meri bin ting olsem, Joan i bin rabis meri tru.

5. Pasta bin tokim yu, "Em i no save lotu."
Pasta bin tokim yu olsem, em i no bin save lotu.

Stuakipa i bin tokim yumi, "Prais bilong samting i no antap."
Stuakipa i bin tokim yumi olsem, prais bilong samting i no antap.

Polis i bin tokim draiva, "Kar i mas rejista pastaim."
Polis i bin tokim draiva olsem, kar i mas rejista pastaim.

6. Papa bilong mi bin tokim mi asde, "Mi bai go long Los Anjelis long wik i kam."
Papa bilong mi bin tokim mi asde olsem, em i bin ting bai mi go long Los Anjelis long wik i kam.

Tiketing Opis bilong Eniugini bin tok, "Sea long balus i pulap."
Tiketing Opis bilong Eniugini bin tok olsem, sea long balus i pulap.

Sekriteri bilong Provins i bin tok, "Ol memba bilong Provinsel Asembli i no save stilim moni."
Sekriteri bilong Provins i bin tok olsem, ol memba bilong Provinsel Asembli i no bin save stilim moni.

7. Meri bin askim em, "Bai yu go long Goroka?"
Meri bin askim em olsem, sapos em i bin go long Goroka.

Bos bilong mi askim mi, "Yu kisim moni pinis?"
Bos bilong mi bin askim mi sapos mi bin kisim moni pinis.

Wok man bilong BP i bin askim bos, "Bai yu givim mi pe?"
Wok man bilong BP i bin askim bos sapos em bai kisim pe.

8. Tisa na dokta bin askim mi, "Yu laik wok long stua bilong mipela?"
Tisa na dokta bin askim mi sapos mi laik wok long stua bilong tupela.

Auwo bin askim mi, "Yu laik kamap draiva bilong mi?".
Auwo bin askim mi olsem sapos mi laik kamap draiva bilong en.

Lukas bin askim mi, "Yu laik lukautim haus bilong mi?"
Lukas bin askim mi sapos mi bin laik long lukautim haus bilong en.

9. Mi bin tok ~~long tupe~~la, "Mi no laik wok wantaim yutupela."
Mi bin tok long tupela olsem, mi no bin laik long wok wantaim tupela.

Ol i bin tok long mi, "Yu no ken lusim dispela ples."
Ol i bin tok long mi olsem, mi no ken lusim ples long hap.

Bill na tupela pren bilong en i bin tok, "Olgeta meri mas go long skul na ol i no ken stap nating long ples."
Bill na tupela pren bilong en i bin tok olsem, olgeta meri mas go long skul na ol i no ken stap nating long ples.

10. Mi no bin tok olsem, bai yu kam tude.
Mi no bin tok olsem, yu wanpela raskel.
Mi no bin tok olsem, tisa i man bilong wok.
Mi no bin tok olsem, tupela pren bilong yu i les

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man.
Mi no bin tok olsem, yu paul meri.

VOCABULARY LEARNING BY ....

Write new words, phrases, or sentences here:

_____

_____

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Have your instructor produce or say some sentences or questions. Listen and indicate your understanding by repeating the sentences or responsing appropriate to the questions asked.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE.

Engage your Tokpisin instructor in a question and answer practice. You can take turns making the question and giving the answer.

SPEAKING PRACTICE (Summary Recall)

As a summary, recite the Tokpisin expressions and sentences that you learned.

Remind your Tokpisin instructor to correct your mistakes and check your pronunciation.

POST TEST (Do the PRE-TEST again)

Ask your instructor to check your answers, or check your answers with the ones provided on the Answer Key Section.

VOCABULARY

CHAPTER: 01

1. **ananas**	pineapple
2. **bai**	(future tense marker)
3. **banana**	banana
4. **bikpela**	big, large, huge
5. **brait**	wide
6. **bun nating**	thin
7. **daun**	deep
8. **em**	he, she, it
9. **haus**	house
10. **i**	(predicate marker)
11. **i no brait**	narrow
12. **i no daun**	shallow, not deep
13. **i no naispela**	ugly, not pretty
14. **klostu**	near, close to
15. **kokonas**	coconut (fruit or tree)
16. **liklik**	small, little
17. **liklikpela**	small, tiny
18. **long**	in, at, to (preposition..)
19. **longpela**	long, tall
20. **longwe**	far
21. **mo**	more (+ adject) (express comparison)
22. **naispela**	nice, good, pretty
23. **no**	no, not (negative)
24. **nogat**	no, not
25. **Ol**	all
26. **patpela**	fat
27. **pipel**	people
28. **popo**	papaya
29. **Sios**	Church
30. **sotpela**	short
31. **tok**	talk, say
32. **wanem**	what
33. **yesa**	yes

CHAPTER: 02

1. **balus**	airplane
2. **bilong**	of, for (possessive)
3. **bilong husat**	to whom, whose
4. **dispela**	this

5. **gut**	good, nice (same as gutpela)
6. **gutpela**	good, nice
7. **hia**	here, this
8. **husat**	who
9. **kam**	come
10. **kar**	car
11. **kilok**	clock
12. **kolim**	call
13. **kostim**	cost (t.verb)
14. **manmeri**	people, men and women
15. **mekim**	make
16. **mi**	me, I, my
17. **nau**	now
18. **nem**	name
19. **ol i kolim**	'all call it', is called
20. **olgeta**	all, altogether
21. **olsem**	this way
22. **olsem wanem**	how, in what manner
23. **papa**	father, pop
24. **samting**	something, thing
25. **sekis**	six
26. **sik**	sick
27. **stap**	stay, live, reside
28. **taim**	time
29. **tenpela**	ten
30. **toea**	toea (kina cent)
31. **tupela**	two
32. **voluntia**	volunteer
33. **wanem taim**	what time, when
34. **we**	where
35. **wokabaut**	walk, walkabout
36. **yu**	you

CHAPTER: 03

1. **bin**	(past tense marker)
2. **givim**	give
3. **go**	go
4. **laikim**	like
5. **long hap**	over there, there
6. **mani**	money
7. **mipela**	we (exclusive)
8. **mitupela**	we two

9. **pikinini**	son, daughter, child
10. **yumi**	we (inclusive)
11. **yumitripela**	we three (inclusive)
12. **yupela**	you (pl.)
13. **yutripela**	you three...

CHAPTER: 04

1. **baim**	buy
2. **bia**	beer
3. **inap**	can, could, would.
4. **klab**	club
5. **laik**	like
6. **plis**	please

CHAPTER: 05

1. **apinun**	afternoon
2. **asde**	yesterday
3. **bas**	bus
4. **bas stop**	bus stop
5. **bet**	bed
6. **kamap**	come up, come
7. **kirap**	get up, wake up
8. **krai**	cry
9. **krol**	crawl
10. **kwik**	quick
11. **let**	late
12. **lusim**	leave
13. **maket**	market
14. **moning**	morning
15. **nambis**	beach
16. **olgeta de**	every day
17. **opis**	office
18. **pilai**	play
19. **pinis**	already, (completed aspect)
20. **plesbalus**	air strip, air field
21. **ploa**	floor
22. **ran**	run
23. **sanap**	stand up
24. **save (+ verb)**	(habitual marker)
25. **sea**	chair
26. **seven**	seven
27. **sindaun**	sit down
28. **slip**	sleep

29. **stap (+ verb)**	(progressive marker)...ing
30. **suvim**	swim
31. **toi**	toy
32. **tumora**	tomorrow
33. **wantaim**	with
34. **waswas**	wash, take a bath
35. **wok long**	(progressive marker)..ing
36. **wokim**	work, do

CHAPTER: 06

1. **abrus(im)**	avoid
2. **abusim**	mix, mix up
3. **adresim**	address
4. **apim**	raise up
5. **askim**	ask
6. **autim**	divulge
7. **bagarapim**	ruin
8. **banisim**	fence in
9. **baptaisim**	baptize
10. **baritim**	furrow
11. **bekim**	return, go back
12. **belo**	bell noon, noontime
13. **bihainim**	follow
14. **bikmaus(im)**	shout at
15. **bilong apinun**	for supper
16. **bilong belo**	for lunch
17. **bilum**	net bag
18. **bisket**	biscuit
19. **boi**	boy
20. **boinim**	burn
21. **bosim**	supervise
22. **bringimapim**	bring up
23. **brosim**	brush
24. **buk**	book
25. **buktambu**	bible, holy book
26. **daunim**	defeat
27. **dilim**	distribute, deal
28. **driman**	dream about
29. **drinkim**	drink
30. **eramautim**	divulge
31. **gaden**	garden
32. **gat**	have, get

33. **goapim**	climb, go up
34. **haisapim**	raise
35. **hanwas**	hand watch, wrist watch
36. **hariapim**	hurry
37. **haus kuk**	cook house, kitchen
38. **hivapim**	lift
39. **kaikai**	eat
	food
40. **kaikai(im)**	eat
41. **kalap(im)**	jump over
42. **karamapim**	cover up
43. **katim**	cut something
44. **kaukau**	sweet potato
45. **keik**	ake
46. **kon**	corn
47. **kuk**	cook
48. **kukim**	cook
49. **lain(im)**	learn
50. **lokapim**	lock up
51. **lukaut(im)**	search for
52. **lukim**	see, look at
53. **lukluk**	look at
54. **lukluk (long)**	gaze at, look at
55. **lusave (long)**	recognize
56. **manki**	offspring, boy, girl
57. **marimari (long)**	pity
58. **meri**	woman
59. **na**	and
60. **niuspepa**	newspaper
61. **pairapim**	explode
62. **pe**	pay
63. **pepsi**	pepsi cola
64. **pis**	fish
65. **planim**	plant
66. **poto(im)**	take a photo of
67. **presen**	give a free gift to
	present
68. **pulapim**	fill, full up
69. **pulimapim**	pour, full up
70. **pusi**	cat
71. **rais**	rice
72. **rat**	rat
73. **ridim**	read

74. **rum**	room
75. **sampela**	some
76. **sanapim**	stand up
77. **sarapim**	silence, shut up
78. **sela(im)**	catch
79. **singaut(im)**	call
80. **singsing**	sing, dance festival
81. **smelsave (long)**	recognize by smell
82. **su**	shoe
83. **susu**	milk
84. **sutim**	shoot
85. **taro**	taro
86. **tekewe(im)**	remove
87. **tekimautim**	harvest, take out
88. **tenkyu (long)**	thank someone
89. **tiket**	ticket
90. **tinpis**	tinned fish
91. **tisa**	teacher
92. **tok(im)**	tell, say
93. **toktok**	talk, speak
94. **trabel (long)**	cause trouble to
95. **traim**	try, taste
96. **tromoi(im)**	throw
97. **tupela marit**	the married couple
98. **wanpela**	one
99. **was(im)**	watch
100. **wasman**	watchman
101. **wetim**	wait for
102. **wok**	work

CHAPTER: 07

1. **desla**	this
2. **draivim**	drive
3. **halivim**	help
4. **ken**	can
5. **klos**	clothes
6. **lap**	laugh
7. **mas**	must
8. **opim**	switch off
9. **paitim**	hit, strike
10. **pawa**	power
11. **pinsin**	bird

12. **sainim**	sign
13. **sing**	sing
14. **skulim**	teach
15. **teprekoda**	tape recorder
16. **teti**	thirty
17. **tetipela**	thirty
18. **tisim**	teach someone
19. **wan wan**	each one
20. **wasim**	wash

CHAPTER: 08

1. **diwai**	tree
2. **dram**	drum, tank
3. **helt**	health
4. **instrakta**	instructor
5. **kanu**	canoe
6. **kodineta**	coordinator
7. **pukpuk**	crocodile
8. **sikau**	wallaby
9. **tokples**	local language
10. **trena**	trainer
11. **wantok**	country man of same language

CHAPTER: 09

1. **bal**	ball
2. **bebi**	baby, child

CHAPTER: 10

1. **tasol**	only, but
2. **treinis**	trainees
3. **tude**	today
4. **tude apinun**	this afternoon

CHAPTER: 11

1. **holim**	catch, hold
2. **kumu**	greens, vegetables
3. **moni**	money
4. **sekriteri**	secretary
5. **stilman**	thief, robber
6. **visita**	visitors

CHAPTER: 12

1. **bos**	boss
2. **brata**	brother
3. **hamas**	how much, how many
4. **lukgut**	pretty, nice
5. **mumu**	a highlands cooking earthen stove
6. **pinat**	peanut
7. **swit**	sweet
8. **yangpela**	young

CHAPTER: 13

1. **angre**	hungry
2. **glas**	glass
3. **gras**	grass
4. **kakaruk**	cock
5. **klinim**	clean
6. **krismas**	birthday, christmas
7. **mun**	moon, month
8. **paipela**	five
9. **papamama**	parents, father-mother
10. **planti**	plenty
11. **plet**	plate
12. **volibol**	volleyball
13. **yiar**	year

CHAPTER: 14

1. **bikos**	because
2. **bilong (2)**	for, in order to (purpose) therefore, for that reason
3. **hamamas**	happy, glad
4. **hat**	hard
5. **kros**	angry, upset a cross (n)
6. **krosim**	scold someone be angry with someone
7. **long wanem**	because, inasmuch as
8. **maski**	inspite of, despite, although no matter, it does not matter
9. **pasim**	pass
10. **pulap**	be full of, be filled with
11. **ren**	rain
12. **sapos**	suppose, if, in case

13. **singim**	sing
14. **smail**	smile
15. **spak**	get drunk be drunk
16. **stadi**	study
17. **test**	test
18. **tingting**	think
19. **toksave**	explain, clarify, inform
20. **wantaim long mi**	with me
21. **yet**	still, yet

CHAPTER: 15

1. **go daun**	go down
2. **rot**	road
3. **stua**	store
4. **wara**	water

ANSWER KEY SECTION

CHAPTER 1

1. *Bai yu tok kwanem long Sios?*
2. *Kokonas i longpela.*
3. *Pita i longpela.*
4. *Meri i sotpela.*
5. *Ol Amerika i longpelalong ol pipel long PNG.*
6. *Banana i longpela?*
7. *Tai i sot?*
8. *Nogat. Em i no longpela.*
9. *Nogat. Banana i no longpela.*
10. *Tai i longpela long Tamati.*

CHAPTER 2

1. *Wanem nem bilong yu?*
2. *Nem bilong mi, Noel.*
3. *Wanem taim nau?*
4. *Em (i) po kilok.*
5. *Em (i) wanem?*
6. *Em (i) popo.*
7. *Husat i Asisten Sekriteri bilong Helt?*
8. *Kletus i Asisten Sekriteri bilong Helt.*
   Asisten Sekriteri bilong Helt, em (i) Kletus Sapien.
9. *Yu kam (long) hia olsem wanem?*
   Yu kam olsem wanem long hia?
10. *Bilong wanem yu kam (long) hia?*
    Yu kam (long) hia, bilong wanem?
11. *Hamas long popo?*
12. *Yu save stap we?*
    Yu stap long wanem hap?
13. *Mi save stap (long) Port Moresby.*
14. *Yu bilong wanem hap?*
    Yu bilong we?
15. *Mi bilong Rabaul.*
    Mi kam long Rabaul.
    Ples bilong mi (long) Rabaul.

CHAPTER 3

1. *Yu go we?*
   Yu wok long go we?
   Yu stap go we?
2. *Mi go long Gumine.*
   Mi wok long go long Gumine.
3. *Bai mi sindaun we?*
   Mi bai sindaun we?
4. *Bai yu sindaun long hia.*
   Bai yu sindaun hia.
   Yu bai sindaun long hia.
   Bai yu sindaun long hia.
5. *Em (i) bin go we asde?*
   Em (i) bin go we long asde?
   Asde, em i bin go we?
   Long asde, em i bin go we?
6. *Em (i) bin go long maket asde.*
   Em (i) bin go long maket long asde.
   Em (i) bin go asde long maket.
   Long asde, em i bin go long maket.
   Asde, em i bin go long maket.
7. *Yupela i wok long go we?*
   Yupela i wok long go long we?
   Yupela i go we?
   Yupela i go long we?
8. *Mipela wok long go long gaden.*
   Bai mipela go (long) gaden.
   Mipela bai go (long) gaden.
9. *Bai yumi stap we long Goroka?*
   Yumi bai stap we long Goroka?
   Long Goroka, bai yumi stap we?
   Long Goroka, yumi bai stap we?
10. *Yumi bai stap long Lutaren Gest Haus.*
    Bai yumi stap long Lutaren Gest Haus.
11. *Bai ol i no kam (long) hia.*
    Ol bai no kam (long) hia.

CHAPTER 4

1. *Kam long hia.*
   Kam hia.
   Kam!
2. *Pasim dua!*
3. *Openim windua!*
4. *Hariap! Mi hangre.*
5. *Pasim dua!*
6. *Ren i kam. Planim (samting) nau.*
7. *Wasim dispela siot. Em i deti.*
8. *Yu laik kam wantaim mi?*
9. *Baim sampela banana long maket.*
10. *Tokim gen!*

CHAPTER 5

1. *Em bin wokim wanem las nait?*
2. *Em bin go long maket las nait.*
3. *Bari bin go long Mako Polo las nait.*
4. *Lilo i mekim wanem nau?*
5. *Em i wok long lap.*
6. *Em i stap wok long gaden.*
7. *Ol pipel i save go long we olgeta de?*
8. *Ol i save go long gaden olgeta de.*
9. *Ol i save go long skul.*
10. *Ol i save wokabaut i go long gaden bilong ol olgeta de.*
11. *Bai yu go we tumora? (or) Yu bai go we tumora?*
12. *Bai mi go long helt stesin. (or) Mi bai go long helt stesin.*
13. *Mi bai wok long gaden. (or) Bai mi wok long gaden.*
14. *Boi bai go long skul.*
15. *Bai yumi go long Pot Mosbi.*

CHAPTER 6

1. *Wanem samting i bin kamap asde moning?*
2. *Dok i bin kaikai mi.*
3. *Mi bin lukim Meri long maket.*
4. *Em i bin ritim buk.*
5. *Wanem samting i wok long kamap.*
6. *Mama i stap kukim pis bilong belo.*
7. *Bebi i wok long kaikai kaukau.*
8. *Wanem samting bai kamap tumora?*
9. *Yumi bai planim kaukau long gaden.*
10. *Bai mi baim popo long maket.*

CHAPTER 7

1. *Em save wasim em yet long wara olgeta moning.*
   Em yet save wasim em long wara olgeta moning.
2. *Bebi i paitim het bilong en yet.*
   Bebi yet i paitim het bilong en.
3. *Desla pisin bai mekim em yet pen.*
   Desla pisin yet bai mekim em pen.
4. *Em bin tisim em yet long rit.*
   Em yet bin tisim em long rit.
5. *Em bin sutim em yet long asde.*
   Em yet bin sutim em long asde.
6. *Em i stap lap long em yet.*
   Em yet i stap lap long em.
7. *Noel i kaikai long dispela moning em yet.*
   Noel yet i kaikai long dispela moning.
8. *Redio i stopim em yet.*
   Redio yet i stopim em.
9. *Boi i paitim em yet long stik.*
   Boi yet i paitim em long stik.
10. *Yumi mas halivim yumi yet.*
    Yumi yet mas halivim yumi.

CHAPTER 8

1. *Em husat?*
   Em Kletus.
   Em i wanpela tisa bilong tokples. (or)
   Em i wanpela tokples tisa.
2. *Husat desla man long hap?*
   Em desla man i bikman bilong ples.
3. *Em wanem?*
   Em wanpela kaukau.
   Em wanpela banana.
4. *Em wanem long hap?*
   Em wanpela pik.
   Em haus bilong mi.
5. *Husat i Prai Minista?*
   Rabi Namaliu i Prai Minista.

CHAPTER 9

1. *Haus bilong husat?*
2. *Retpela kar bilong husat long hap?*
3. *Desla kar i bilong Pilip.*
4. *Dispela i pen bilong husat?*
5. *Desla pen i bilong Susen.*
6. *Desla haus i bilong bikman long ples.*
7. *Dispela pik i bilong papa bilong mi.*
8. *Dispela haus i bilong yumi.*
9. *Em pikinini bilong husat?*
10. *Em pikinini bilong Jou.*

CHAPTER 10

1. *Susan i bin go we asde?*
   Em bin stap long haus asde.
2. *Yu bin stap we nau tasol?*
   Mi bin stap long toilet nau tasol.
3. *Papa bilong yu we?*
   Papa bilong mi i stap long gaden.
4. *Mama bilong yu we?*
   Mama bilong mi i stap wasim klos long wara.
5. *Ol wokman bilong gaden bai stap we tumora?*
   Bai ol i stap wok tasol long gaden bilong ol.

CHAPTER 11

1. *Goroka i bikpela?*
   Nogat. Goroka i no bikpela.
2. *Lilo Masing i helt kodineta?*
   Nogat. Em i no helt kodineta.
3. *Desla kar i bilong Jou?*
   Desla kar i no bilong Jou.
4. *Ol vista i kamap tude?*
   Nogat. Ol vista i no kamap tude.
5. *Bai mi no baim pis long maket.*
   Mi bai no givim em moni.
6. *Papa bilong mi bai no go long gaden.*
   Em bai no wok long gaden tude.

CHAPTER 12

1. *Popo i swit?*
2. *Desla i haus bilong John?*
3. *Yangpela brata bilong yu long skul?*
4. *Bai ol i kam long Goroka?*
5. *Husat bai kam long hia tumora?*
6. *Husat i bin go long gaden?*
7. *Wanem samting kamap asde?*
8. *Em baim wanem long maket?*
   Em bin baim wanem long maket?
9. *Dispela haus bilong husat?*
10. *Em bin go we (long) asde?*
11. *Yu go olsem wanem long Rabaul?*
12. *Yu baim hamas popo long maket?*
    Hamas popo yu baim long maket?
13. *Hamas banana yu bin kaikai?*
    Yu bin kaikai hamas banana?
14. *Yu laik mi baim wanem long maket?*
15. *Bai yu laik baim "wits" wan?*

CHAPTER 13

1. *Kletus bin wasim ol glas na ol plet.*
2. *Meri bin klinim haus na Noel i katim gras.*
3. *Kletus i stap pilai volibol na Meri i wok long klinim haus.*
4. *Papa bilong mi i bin go long gaden tasol mama bilong mi bin stap long haus.*
5. *Em bin stap pinis wanpela yiar tasol em i no save yet long Tokpisin.*
6. *Em bin holim buk long tupela mun nau tasol em i no ritim yet.*
7. *Em kaikai pinis tasol em angre yet.*
8. *Em save kaikai planti tasol em bun nating yet.*
9. *Long Septemba, mi bai visitim John o em bai kam visitim mi.*
10. *Mangi i angre o em i laik tasol long slip.*
11. *Yu bai baim wanem, popo o banana?*

CHAPTER 14

1. *Em bin go taim em i kam pinis.*
2. *Em bin singim wanpela sing, taim em bin wok long kaikai.*
3. *Ol i bin lap taim skin bilong banana mekim em pundaun.*
4. *Pita bin baim tivi bilong mekim Mata hamamas.*
5. *Susen bin krai bikos Grant i bin pundaun.*
6. *Em (Meri) bin kros bikos em (man) i bin kam let.*
7. *Toksave long mi taim yu kam long Papua Niugini.*
8. *Kam lukim mi stret taim yu kamap long Pot Mosbi.*
9. *Bai yumi wet sapos i ren.*
10. *Maski em bin kros, em i smail yet.*

CHAPTER 15

1. *Man we i wok long wokabaut i go daun long rot, em i papa bilong mi.*
2. *Liklik boi i wok long pilai tambolo long wara, em i pikinini bilong mi.*
3. *Papa bilong mi i wok long wok long gaden we i bilong Sialis.*
4. *Meri husat i wok long karim paiawut, em i susa bilong mi.*
5. *Desla meri i werim retpela dres, em i meri bilong bikman long ples.*
6. *Yu bin tokim sampela samting we i mekim ol lap.*
7. *Yu tokim wanen na i bin mekim ol lap.*
8. *Pik bilong husat i bin kaikai kaukau long gaden bilong mi?*
9. *Wanem nem bilong desla pisin we i stap sindaun long desla diwai.*
10. *Dispela pik mi bin lukim asde, em i pik bilong Noel.*